PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Drugs and Perfumery.

You want pure Drugs or fine Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, &c.; also pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, for sale cheaper than any place in the city, at Chas. Abel & Co.'s, Corner of Wylie and Washington streets.

Pillow Casing.

A little wet on the edge, reduced to 12½ cents, at Barker's final sale.

Special Closing Out Sale,

To reduce stock by February 1st. Look at the prices: Suits at $10 00; fine suits at $15 00; broadcloth suits at $18 00; working pants at $2 10; vests at $1 60; Cassimere pants at $8 10; Union Beaver overcoats at $10 25; finer Beaver at $20 00. Boys' Clothing at half price, at T. Tobias's, Big No. 13 St. Clair street. Bring this list with you, and look well for the Big No. 13, Union Clothing Hall.

Magnificent Sheet of Ice

At the Rink.

Go to the Central Park

This afternoon if you want to see some fun.

Important to Families, Business Men, Etc.,

The very *best quality* of Pine Kindling Wood prepared to suit *every description* of furnaces, stoves and grates, is now offered (delivered free) *at only twenty-five cents per barrel.* Address the Iron City Match Works, corner of Seventh and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. See Advertisement in another column.

Soft Armure De Laine,

Worth 20c, reduced to 12½c, at Barker's.

Callie Curtis,

The Western Favorite, at the Rink to-day and evening.

Auction Sale of Warehouse, on Water Street. Adjourned.

On account of the storm which prevailed on the 28th, the auction sale of Warehouses Nos. 80 and 81 Water street, was adjourned until Tuesday January 28th, at 3 P. M.

Yard

Wide Bleached Muslin reduced to 10c, at Barker's final sale.

Speer's Port Wine,

Speer's Port Wine,
Speer's Port Wine,
Speer's Pure Brandy,
Speer's Pure Brandy,

Sold cheaper at our house than any other place in the city. Also, the celebrated

Washington County Whisky,
Washington County Whisky,
Washington County Whisky,

Made from pure rye, and has an age and flavor unequalled by any other lot or brand in this city for a pure article. Go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market St., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Linen Crash,

Reduced from 18¾c to 12½c, and from 12½c to 10c, at Barker's final sale.

Wonderful Feats in Skating

At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Central Park.

A splendid pair of New York Club skates will be awarded to the FOOREST skater this afternoon.

Facts for the People.

The Singer Sewing Machine has created a place for itself—in the front rank of Family Sewing Machines. Its novelty is that all unnecessary complication is dispensed with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the utmost simplicity of construction. To run on as all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantages of Singer's improvement will be apparent at the first glance. The Button-hole Machine is a perfect device—ingenious and pronounced indispensible. Call and examine both, at Straw & Morton's, Agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

Table Linen,

Real Damask and Snow Drop, and Dice, extra wide, reduced to 50c, at Barker's final sale.

Don't Fail

To go to the closing out sale at the Big Number 13 St. Clair street.

Speer's Wines,

Of all kinds, sold lower at Fleming's Drug Store than elsewhere in the city. Remember 84 Market street.

Go To

The special closing out sale at the Big Number 13 St. Clair street.

Three Exhibitions

At the Rink, at 3:30, 8:30 and 9:30 P. M.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Have You Seen

The 12½ cent Shirting Muslin at Barker's final sale.

Patent Medicines,

Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,

The cheapest place in the city for genuine Patent Medicines is

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market St., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Napkins,

Large size, 12½c, at Barker's final sale.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

The Drudgery of Washday.

It is repealed at last by the discovery of the "Queen of the West Tub," a fluid which, combined with water, absolutely cleanses all kinds of fabrics in one-third the time that the best quality of soap can do it, and saves labor, health, fuel and money, and positively improves the clothes by thoroughly cleansing and bleaching them. Agents wanted. Call and see it. Allegheny county rights for sale. Manufactured by the Hess Manufacturing Company. Office No. 56 Wood street. Send to your grocer for a bottle. Try it.

10-4 Bleached Shirting Muslin,

Reduced to 37½c, at Barker's final sale.

At Half Price.

Clothing—at the Big Number 13 St. Clair street.

Try Them—Buy Them.

Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Red Quilts,

White and colored, reduced in price, at Barker's final sale.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Masquerade

At the Rink, Thursday evening, January 30th

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Linen Crash,

Reduced to 6¼c, at Barker's final sale.

Buy the Best

Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Leaf Tobacco,

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen's, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Yard

Wide Ticking, reduced to 25c, at Barker's final sale.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

The Daily Commercial

HUNTINGDON, PA.

County Treasurer's Office Burglariously Entered---No Money Obtained.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., January 24, 1868.

The office of the County Treasury at this place was entered last night by burglars. They were prepared with the tools necessary for their purpose, having previously stolen them from a blacksmith shop. The door of the safe seems to have yielded easily to the blows of a sledge hammer, the front panel being broken in so as to expose the locks, and the door itself broken from the hinges. It was one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes. Fortunately it contained but little money, the Treasurer having taken the precaution to deposit the county funds in bank. A few dollars in nickle coin was all that fell into the hands of the burglars, and this they did not remove from the office.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Citizen---Senator Sherman to be Home to Vote for Congressman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, January 24, 1868.

William Mitchell Mefford, late Postmaster of Mount Vernon, and a prominent citizen, died suddenly last night in that city, while sitting in a chair, of consumption. A few minutes before his death, he had walked across the room, and stood a few moments looking out. He returned to the chair and died within twenty minutes.

Senator Sherman will arrive at home to-morrow night, but not in time to speak.

HARRISBURG.

Murder of Captain Rohrer, of Pottsville---The Guilty Parties Arrested.

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The body of Captain Rohrer, who mysteriously disappeared from Pottsville two months ago, is ascertained to have been thrown into a coal slope five hundred feet deep and filled with water. A son of one of the partners of deceased disclosed the crime, and all the parties implicated were arrested. The motive of the murder is supposed to have been the securing of the lease of a valuable coal mine. The names of the partners are Smith and Albrightons.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

REVISED INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Proposed Supreme Court Bill.

Senator Sherman's Funding Bill.

Sections Stricken Out in Committee.

Movement Against Sec'y McCulloch.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1868.

Internal Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee are making very good progress with the Internal Revenue bill. It will be reported in about ten days. The committee appear to be divided on the question of reducing the tax on distilled spirits. The principal object of the committee is to modify the present law, so as to put the burden of taxation on what is termed luxuries of life, and as far as possible relieve industrial productions, especially such as enter into daily and universal consumption.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The Committee on Reconstruction have decided not to report at present their new bill depriving the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction on questions arising on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws. They will first await the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the bill, requiring two-thirds of said court to render a decision in such cases.

A Singular Case.

The *Intelligencer* to-day says that the McArdle case presents precisely the same point which the Supreme Court unanimously decided to be unconstitutional in the Milligan case, namely, the case of a citizen tried by military commission in time of peace.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee has been considering Senator Sherman's financial bill for several days. It has been pretty thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Sherman has offered a number of amendments to it. The section authorizing a foreign loan has been stricken out; also the one imposing a tax for the benefit of the States. The bill will still be materially amended before being placed in proper shape to provide for funding the national debt.

The Treasury Portfolio.

A large number of influential Republicans, principally from Ohio and Indiana, are here pressing the claims of N. G. Nettleton, Esq., a wealthy retired banker of Cincinnati, long a resident of Indiana, for Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that the personal relations existing between the President and Mr. Nettleton are strongly in favor of the appointment. It is generally believed that this movement is in the bondholding interest.

First Ohio Assessorship.

The President to-day nominated P. W. Strader for Assessor of the First District, of Ohio. The Senate will confirm Strader if Representative Eggleston says so, and Eggleston waits to hear from the people of the District on the subject. No action will be taken on the nomination for the present.

Colorado.

The Senate Committee on Territories have decided to report favorably for the admission of Colorado into the Union. Two Senators elect have been before the Committee, and represented that the Territory has largely increased in population since the defeat of the bill for its admission into the Union.

Colfax's Reception.

Speaker Colfax's reception to-night was an immense affair. The attendance represented all the elements of Washington life, and was at times so great as to blockade the saloons and hall-ways of his residence.

Legislative Instructions.

A special dispatch says that the Legislature of West Virginia has passed a joint resolution, instructing their Senator in Congress to vote for the Judiciary bill which passed the House of Representatives.

Address from General Logan.

General Logan has issued an address to the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has just been elected Commander-in-Chief, thanking them for the honor conferred, and stating that his headquarters will for the present be in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1868.

THE TEXAS BOND CASE.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day, the cause No. 6, original State of Texas vs. White, Clile, *et al*, was argued on the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted restraining defendants from using or disposing of certain United States bonds obtained by them from the rebel military board at the outbreak of the rebellion. The motion to dissolve the injunction was based upon the ground that Congress having determined that Texas is not a State in the Union for the purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this Court.

DEATH OF PETER FORCE.

General Peter Force died last night, aged seventy-seven.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Representative Pile, of Mo., rising to a personal explanation in the House concerning the remarks previously made, said he had intended to assert that the firm of which Dr. Fowler, of Illinois, was a member, had previously been dissolved in 1864, before the charges of fraud were made against it. Personally, he knew nothing derogatory to the character of either of the members of the firm.

REVENUE SERVICE ON THE LAKES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House to-day, says the six steamers employed on the lakes are not of the character best suited to the wants of the revenue service, but their services are by no means unimportant or valueless, and as they were placed there by Congress in view, perhaps, of weighty considerations aside from the ordinary purposes of the revenue, he does not feel at liberty to recommend the sale of them, unless they can be disposed of without sacrifice. He suggests that if Congress shall be of opinion that these vessels are unsuited for revenue purposes, and shall deem it advisable to dispose of them, that in the bill authorizing their sales the minimum amount for which they shall be sold be inserted.

LOANS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Mr. Logan's resolution of inquiry, sent to the House a report from the Compt roller of the Currency, saying he is in possession of reliable information, the result of a recent investigation, that the National Banks, particularly in the city of New York, are not in the habit of loaning their money upon fancy stocks at false or fictitious values.

THE INDIANS.

Col. Jas. Worth, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency, has arrived from the Indian territory south of Kansas. He reports everthing very quiet among the Indians, while the Seminoles and other tribes are making very rapid advances in civilization. Delegations from several Indian tribes are expected here shortly for conference with the Commissioner. Among the tribes which will be represented are the Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes, Osages and Pottawattomies.

RECEPTION OF BARON GEROLT.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, to-day delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary, etc., from the King of Prussia, in his quality as President of the United States of North Germany. Interesting speeches were delivered by the Baron and President Johnson.

REORGANIZATION OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Fessenden, for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, while increasing the salaries of some valuable clerks and some other officers, will, if adopted, save to the Government about $200,000 annually.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The effort to change the time for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee to an earlier date than previously fixed, has been abandoned. The 22d of February, therefore, stands as the day for fixing the time and place of the National Democratic Nominating Convention. The following gentlemen of the Committee have already signified their intention to represent their States at the meeting: John S. Wilson, Virginia; Wm. Aiken, South Carolina; Wm. L. Sharkey, Mississippi; Geo. G. Houston, Alabama; Jno. Hancock, Texas; A. C. Chappell, Georgia; Judge Marvin, Florida; A. B. Greenwood, Arkansas; Jas. McCarkle, Nevada; Thos. Sweeny, West Virginia, and Jos. Pattrick, Nevada. Edwin M. Cooper, of Tennessee, it is thought, will be appointed in the place of Col. Campbell, deceased.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, St. Johns, was constituted Wednesday night and the officers installed. There was a large gathering of the fraternity, and nearly all the lodges in the jurisdiction were represented. Mr. B. Lester Peters is Grand Master.

XLth CONGRESS.

INVALID PENSION BILL.

Payment of Certain Claims Prohibited.

Senator Morton on Reconstruction.

BEST SPEECH OF THE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1868.

The House was without even its usual interest. The morning hour was devoted to the passage of invalid pension bills, and the rest of the day was consumed in discussing a bill to prohibit any money from being paid for the following classes of claims until the further action of Congress, viz: First, on account of the seizure or imprisonment of or for demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water, such as steamers, boats, barges, trains of wagons or cars, etc., in insurrectionary States; second, for transportation service, tolls and ferriage beyond the tariff of rates fixed by the Quartermaster General during the war; and third, on the use and occupation of lands in the insurrectionary States, used for fortifications and other defensive military purposes during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. No vote was reached on the bill.

The House closed the day with the usual eulogies on the death of the late Elijah Hise, of Kentucky.

In the Senate to-day the great event was the speech of Senator Morton, in reply to Mr. Doolittle on reconstruction. Mr. Morton sat during its delivery, feeling weaker than usual. His voice was in good condition, however, and he spoke with more force and earnestness than he has ever before displayed. The galleries were thronged and the lobbies were full, and the audience seemed throughout to be deeply interested and frequently on the verge of applause. He spoke an hour and twelve minutes.

When he had concluded all the Senators on the floor flocked around him in a perfect mob to congratulate him, creating such disorder that the proceedings were interrupted, and the Chair had to interfere. Nothing like such a scene has been witnessed for many sessions in the Senate. Democrats and Republicans were alike enthusiastic in their congratulations. The first man to extend his hand to Mr. Morton was his Democratic colleague Mr. Hendricks. Reverdy Johnson pronounced it the ablest speech yet made in vindication of the Congressional policy.

It will be answered by Messrs. Hendricks & Johnson. Mr. Nye followed Morton in a speech of about an hour.

The death of Mr. Hise, late member from Kentucky, was announced. Garret Davis delivered a eulogy on the deceased, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a message from the President returning Mr. Thayer's resolution relative to Seddon, rebel Secretary of War. Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, the message relative to the District of Columbia Equal Rights bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS contended that the President's construction was entirely wrong, and moved to refer the message to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON thought it desirable that the question be decided at once.

Mr. BUCKALEW believed Congress had committed itself to the President's construction, having repassed a bill which remained in the President's hands in the same manner.

Mr. SUMNER denied any significance in that affair. He had introduced such a bill merely to facilitate its passage.

The subject was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TERRY presented a petition in favor of the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, and concurring therein, and hoped speedy action would be taken. The petition was referred to the Foreign Committee.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the reconstruction bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Appropriations House bill to supply deficiencies in the administration of the Reconstruction act, and other purposes.

Mr. MORRILL moved to recede from the Senate amendments striking out the section which prohibits deputations from the army from one bureau to another. A further amendment was proposed, prohibiting members from receiving any other newspaper than the Congressional *Globe*.

A motion to non-concur in House amendments was carried.

Mr. VAN WINKLE reported, from the Finance Committee, a bill for securing the National Currency in the hands of the people. Amended so as to provide that worn out notes returned to the United States Treasury be destroyed by maceration, in place of burning. The bill was read a third time and passed as amended.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate if the force in the Custom House at New York has been recently increased, and whether such increase is needed by the public requirements.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution for the relief of destitute people in the South. Passed.

Mr. MORTON took the floor, and argued as follows: 1st. That the Constitution guaranteed to all the States republican forms of government and that the 10th State in 1860 was without State governments, and therefore having no right to representation in the Congress of the United States, the government must reconstruct them. He quoted from the Constitution and from Judicial opinions to show that the guarantee could have been forced only by Congress, and said that Senators Doolittle and Johnson had voted for this proposition. He also said, in reply to strictures of Mr. Doolittle yesterday on his [Morton's] course, that the reconstruction did not define the means to be exercised by Congress in executing it, the guaranty must be left to circumstances. If the rebel States could not be reconstructed with the help of the white citizens living in them, Congress had a right to raise up a class of men who had been disfranchised by the rebel State laws in order to do it, and that right could not be reviewed by the courts. He said the Freedmen's Bureau proposed by his policy the disfranchisement of a far greater number of persons than the Congressional plan of reconstruction did, and the Constitution framed under that policy had never been submitted to the people, and, therefore, was illegal. They looked to returning the freedmen under the power of their rebel masters. Congress had determined to go through the rebellion to the fountain rock, and secure equal rights to all men. He defended his speech in Indiana, referred to by Mr. Doolittle, wherein he had said merely that while he admitted the rights of all men, he thought that before the blacks should have suffrage there should be a period of probation.

Replying to the charge that the Republicans were overthrowing the Constitution, he said those who talked the loudest about it were men, who, if they could, would have replaced it by the Montgomery Constitution. The so-called radicals of the South, the secessionists, he repeated were Democrats. He next took up and commented upon the claim that the Republicans sought to establish negro supremacy, and criticised Mr. Doolittle's proposed amendment of the first qualification for negro suffrage, one year's service in the United States army. He said they allowed rebels to vote who had served three years in the army. In the educational qualifications he said they allowed white men to vote who did not know how to put their mark to a vote given for whisky, [laughter] and in regard to the third qualification, requiring the possession of a freehold worth $250, it would cut off ninety-nine out of one hundred loyal blacks, while a white rebel never in his life worth twenty-five cents, and who had never paid an honest debt, was allowed to vote. This disclosed the purpose of the proposition, leaving, as it would, the white rebels largely in the ascendency, and putting the South again into their hands.

He disclaimed having in 1865 indorsed the President's present policy, as charged by Mr. Doolittle yesterday. He had merely repeated the statements made then, that the President had left the Republican party, and the majority of the Republicans were of that opinion. He was doubtless wiser now, however, than then. Men learned by experience. Their present course was dictated by the logic of events, and he would go as far as might become necessary for reconstruction on the right basis, and the restoration of every part of the Union. They had done so little for punishment that justice itself was not satisfied. The arch-traitor himself could never be punished, but the time for that had passed. They simply sought to establish peace now, and peace for the future.

The policy of the Republican porty was that of humanity; of the Democratic, to rouse prejudice of race. The first stood on the platform of the inalienable rights of man; the latter endeavored to deprive the weak of all protection.

The galleries had become densely crowded during the Senator's remarks, which were delivered in a sitting position, he being in ill health. Some one in the gallery, who made an ejaculation inaudible to the reporter, was quietly ejected.

Mr. NYE followed Mr. Morton. He said the amendment was introduced to elicit political discussion, and the object of its author would be achieved, for the other side would have enough of it before the close. The power of the Republican party had been felt on every battle-field, and would continue to be felt until the work was completed. There had been faint-hearted ones during the war, as there were now, and the Senator from Wisconsin [Doolittle] had greatly changed since he [Nye] had sat in the galleries listening to the musical strains of his appeals in behalf of liberty. He [Nye] was a radical, and gloried in it. His friend had been once, but was so no longer. What then was he now? A Democrat. I hardly know which to apologize to for saying so; the gentleman or the Democratic party [Laughter.] To show his distinguished friends and the world the exact status politically of a conservative, he read from "Paradise Lost," a work he recommended to his honorable friend, the following:

"For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both,
So soft and uncompounded is their essence;
Pure, not tied or manacled with joint or limb;
Nor founded on the brittle strength of bones,
Like cumbrous flesh;
But in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can execute their airy purposes,
And works of love or enmity fulfill."

[Laughter.] Milton had the Senator in his eye when he wrote that. [Laughter.]

He then took up the proposed amendment, and said that to instruct the committee in accordance with the amendment would make humanity blush. He reiterated the question of Mr. Morton, why the Senator voted in 1865 that reconstruction was the work of Congress alone? Not one step had been taken in reconstruction but what had been dictated by necessity. The leading papers of the North, and the vilest Copperhead paper of the whole North, the Chicago *Times*, had supported negro suffrage from ulterior motives at first. Now there was a holy horror that the Southern people were to be overridden by a half-barbarous race, as the Senator called them. The negroes have, as he said, dug trenches for the rebels, but it was under the rod of their taskmasters, and of that emancipation was born. Like true Christians they raised no insurrection, but bided their time. The pinch was, they were to vote. Reconstruction was now a thing of the past, and conservatism could not stop it. Seven hundred thousand men had the ballot and the conservatives could not take it away. The ballot was given them only to vote on conventions and constitutional amendments, and the Southern whites, if they wished, could join them in the establishment of those instruments, and then fix the suffrage as they choose.

He alluded to the hopeful clause of the Senator's speech in regard to the gathering of the clans that were to overthrow the Republican party. What column would Jeff. Davis lead? Under whose banner would the Senator come with his sword? [Laughter.] Would he come with the Northern wing, under Vallandigham and Pendleton? The gathering would be easily numbered. What would be their uniform? The Senator would hardly don the gray, and of course not wear the blue. Under what banner would he march—the old glory, or the stars and bars?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I would march under a flag having thirty-seven stars. [A buzz of applause in the galleries, quickly suppressed.]

Mr. NYE continued, saying that these hosts could gather under no other banner than of thirty-seven stars, undimmed by rebellion. The Senator seemed to wish to prevent it. He then alluded to the conversion of the Democratic party in past years. He had belonged to it once, but ought to say in excuse that he was then quite young. [Laughter.] He argued that secession took its rise in Kansas, where the first blood was spilled by the aggressive policy of slavery.

To the Senator's question, whether there had not been enough suffering entailed on the South, he replied he supposed the fear was that there should be imposed upon them further infliction of a Democratic administration. [Laughter.]

Referring to the proposition to make an educational qualification, he supposed the Democratic party would disfranchise a person named Langston, who would not suffer in comparison with the Senator from Ohio. The property qualification was a principle broken up by the Democratic party, and great God, said he, take out of that party those that can't read or write, [Laughter.] He applied strongly to the Republican party to stand firmly by their principles, even though they took the position of a minority. They would get their reward. For their former associate, the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Doolittle, he would say, sweet may he rest in history now. [Laughter.] The Democratic party had put out their Conservative fuglemen to see what is going to come out. [Laughter.] They were sent out as skirmishers, to see how it would affect Grant. He had not much to say for Grant. His record was written. He had not compromised; he fought. After seeing a of Grant's hold on the national memory, he said a conservative, such as the Senator from Wisconsin, attempting to stand in the path of Grant, was like a man in a railroad on a railway, butting against a locomotive. While he admired his courage, he could not think much of his discretion. Grant, unlike the conservatives, belonged to a class of whom it was said, "Having done all, stand."

The only sins of Congress, he went on to say, during the last twelve months, had been sins of omission. That, he hoped, would be soon repaired. Sheridan had been insulted by the tardy platform of conservatism, and he did not know which was most disappointed—the Conservatives of that body or the President, at the course of Meade. Quoting from a Georgia paper a remark that "The bantam has come to grief and got a devil instead," he said doubtless Meade's head would go to-morrow but that he was the last eligible officer on the list.

He discussed the Appropriations House bill to supply deficiencies in the administration of the Reconstruction act, and other purposes.

Mr. MORRILL moved to recede from the Senate amendments striking out the section which prohibits deputations from the army from one bureau to another. A further amendment was proposed, prohibiting members from receiving any other newspaper than the Congressional *Globe*.

A motion to non-concur in House amendments was carried.

Mr. VAN WINKLE reported, from the Finance Committee, a bill for securing the National Currency in the hands of the people. Amended so as to provide that worn out notes returned to the United States Treasury be destroyed by maceration, in place of burning. The bill was read a third time and passed as amended.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate if the force in the Custom House at New York has been recently increased, and whether such increase is needed by the public requirements.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution for the relief of destitute people in the South. Passed.

Mr. MORTON took the floor, and argued as follows: 1st. That the Constitution guaranteed to all the States republican forms of government and that the 10th State in 1860 was without State governments, and therefore having no right to representation in the Congress of the United States, the government must reconstruct them. He quoted from the Constitution and from Judicial opinions to show that the guarantee could have been forced only by Congress, and said that Senators Doolittle and Johnson had voted for this proposition. He also said, in reply to strictures of Mr. Doolittle yesterday on his [Morton's] course, that the reconstruction did not define the means to be exercised by Congress in executing it, the guaranty must be left to circumstances. If the rebel States could not be reconstructed with the help of the white citizens living in them, Congress had a right to raise up a class of men who had been disfranchised by the rebel State laws in order to do it, and that right could not be reviewed by the courts. He said the Freedmen's Bureau proposed by his policy the disfranchisement of a far greater number of persons than the Congressional plan of reconstruction did, and the Constitution framed under that policy had never been submitted to the people, and, therefore, was illegal. They looked to returning the freedmen under the power of their rebel masters. Congress had determined to go through the rebellion to the fountain rock, and secure equal rights to all men. He defended his speech in Indiana, referred to by Mr. Doolittle, wherein he had said merely that while he admitted the rights of all men, he thought that before the blacks should have suffrage there should be a period of probation.

Replying to the charge that the Republicans were overthrowing the Constitution, he said those who talked the loudest about it were men, who, if they could, would have replaced it by the Montgomery Constitution. The so-called radicals of the South, the secessionists, he repeated were Democrats. He next took up and commented upon the claim that the Republicans sought to establish negro supremacy, and criticised Mr. Doolittle's proposed amendment of the first qualification for negro suffrage, one year's service in the United States army. He said they allowed rebels to vote who had served three years in the army. In the educational qualifications he said they allowed white men to vote who did not know how to put their mark to a vote given for whisky, [laughter] and in regard to the third qualification, requiring the possession of a freehold worth $250, it would cut off ninety-nine out of one hundred loyal blacks, while a white rebel never in his life worth twenty-five cents, and who had never paid an honest debt, was allowed to vote. This disclosed the purpose of the proposition, leaving, as it would, the white rebels largely in the ascendency, and putting the South again into their hands.

He disclaimed having in 1865 indorsed the President's present policy, as charged by Mr. Doolittle yesterday. He had merely repeated the statements made then, that the President had left the Republican party, and the majority of the Republicans were of that opinion. He was doubtless wiser now, however, than then. Men learned by experience. Their present course was dictated by the logic of events, and he would go as far as might become necessary for reconstruction on the right basis, and the restoration of every part of the Union. They had done so little for punishment that justice itself was not satisfied. The arch-traitor himself could never be punished, but the time for that had passed. They simply sought to establish peace now, and peace for the future.

The policy of the Republican porty was that of humanity; of the Democratic, to rouse prejudice of race. The first stood on the platform of the inalienable rights of man; the latter endeavored to deprive the weak of all protection.

The galleries had become densely crowded during the Senator's remarks, which were delivered in a sitting position, he being in ill health. Some one in the gallery, who made an ejaculation inaudible to the reporter, was quietly ejected.

Mr. NYE followed Mr. Morton. He said the amendment was introduced to elicit political discussion, and the object of its author would be achieved, for the other side would have enough of it before the close. The power of the Republican party had been felt on every battle-field, and would continue to be felt until the work was completed. There had been faint-hearted ones during the war, as there were now, and the Senator from Wisconsin [Doolittle] had greatly changed since he [Nye] had sat in the galleries listening to the musical strains of his appeals in behalf of liberty. He [Nye] was a radical, and gloried in it. His friend had been once, but was so no longer. What then was he now? A Democrat. I hardly know which to apologize to for saying

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Effect of New French Army Bill.

The Position of Prussia.

NOT IN HARMONY WITH EUROPE.

A Russian Opinion.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 24.—The *Borsenen Zeitung*, published here, calls attention editorially to the fact that the new French army bill materially increases the power of Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and bolder tone in regard to European politics.

Position of Russia.

PARIS, January 24.—The semi-official *La Patrie*, in an editorial article, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe. Efforts of this character to tranquilize the public mind and give assurance of prolonged peace, are singularly antagonized by the fact that every power in Europe is actively engaged in arming, as if for anticipated war.

New Loan.

It is said a new French loan to the amount of seven hundred and fifty million francs, will surely be put upon the market soon.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, January 24.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, arrived yesterday. The steamer Denmark, from New York, also arrived yesterday.

BREST, January 24.—The steamer Napoleon III, from New York, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, January 24.—Consols 92¾@93; 5-20s, 1865, Illinois Central 85¾; Erie 48¾.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 24.—United States 5-20s 78¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 24.—Cotton closed with a fair business; sales 15,000 bales; middling up 12d; Orleans 12d. Manchester market active and goods and yarns brought good prices.

Breadstuffs.—Corn closed heavy and 6d lower; mixed western 4s 3d. Wheat unchanged.

Provisions—steady and unchanged.

Produce—Spirits turpentine declined to 30s. Sugar steady.

The amount of cotton afloat for this port is stated at 198,000 bales, of which 125,000 are American.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, January 24.—Petroleum firm; standard white 43 francs 75 centimes.

ST. LOUIS.

Subsidy Asked for the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The Union Merchants' Exchange of this city to-day adopted resolutions earnestly requesting the Missouri Legislature to pass the resolutions which have been before them some days, asking Congress to grant additional subsidies to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; also an appeal to Congress setting forth the advantages of said road to the development of the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources and of the extreme Western States. Territories; that we believe the extension of this railroad will afford the most important economical and permanent solution of the Indian question, as the settlements springing up as the railway advances will compel the Indian to accept the usages of civilization or disappear from the lands, thereby saving the cost of maintaining troops in New Mexico and Arizona since the establishment of the authority of the United States therein had always been confined to the valley, while their inhabitants had been but partially protected; that in the completion of this projected line, contiguous to the Northern States of Mexico, we see a gradual but certain process of obtaining such peaceful control as will make the republic as the people of the United States have so much at heart; that in view of the foregoing consideration, as well as a measure of sound national policy, and justice to the people, whose credit is needed to secure its completion, we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid by their votes and influence in securing the Government subsidy, necessary for the early completion of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern division.

GEORGIA.

The State Convention---The Financial Question.

ATLANTA, GA., January 24.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, a resolution asking the Federal Government to advance its *pro rata* and expenses to the Convention was introduced. A motion to table it was rejected, 101 to 34, and it was referred to a special committee with directions to report to-morrow.

A resolution that the finance committee see on what terms the Convention could negotiate a loan of $10,000 was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until pay could be obtained was voted down by a large majority.

The Convention Financial Agent reported that he had received $10,000 from the Military State Treasurer, which he held subject to instruction of the Convention.

A resolution was immediately offered to pay each member fifty dollars, which was not acted on.

The usual treason section was adopted.

AUGUSTA, January 24.—The Military Commission have finished hearing evidence in defence of the city authorities against the charges made by citizens. It is understood the whole matter will be laid before General Meade.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Reconstruction Convention --- Disfranchisement of Rebels---Per Diem.

RALEIGH, January 24.—The Convention yesterday showed a disposition to go into general legislation. Numerous resolutions on various subjects were presented and referred.

Mr. Yourgel, of Forsythe, presented a resolution authorizing county boards of registration to disfranchise all persons who engaged in the rebellion, and who gave aid and comfort.

A Committee was appointed to confer with Gen. Canby. A communication was received from Governor Worth, stating that he had nothing to communicate, but was ready to furnish any information in his possession.

To-day a resolution was passed calling on the Treasurer, on the warrant of the President of the Convention, to pay the *per diem* and mileage of members. Nothing more of importance was done.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Convention---Relief Measures Discussed.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—The Convention was the scene to-day of an interesting debate between the colored delegations on measures of relief for the people. It was urged on one hand by the extremists, that the whites owning property about to be sacrificed at Sheriff's sales ought to suffer, because of their participation in the war; and on the other hand that the sales would be made to speculators and strangers, who would hold the property at exorbitant rates, forbidding the development of the enterprising resources of the colored people. The feeling of the majority evidently is to protect all classes from ruin until the Legislature can adopt permanent measures of relief.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention---Habeas Corpus Case.

RICHMOND, January 24.—In the Convention to-day the first article of the constitution was adopted.

A case comes up on a *habeas corpus*, to-morrow, in the United States Circuit Courts, to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction act. The prisoner is confined in Libby Prison for murder, and the point made is that General Schofield has no right to hold him if not a sailor or soldier in the United States service.

For additional Telegraph see 4th page.

Captain Rohrer, whose father resides in Harrisburg, mysteriously disappeared from Pottsville about two months since. At the time he had two partners, and there were suspicions of foul play, but nothing was known definitely until yesterday (Friday) morning, when the father received the sad intelligence that the body of his murdered son was thrown into the Marshield Coal Slope, which is about five hundred feet deep and filled with water. It is now being pumped out. The son of one of the partners of the deceased divulged the terrible crime. All the parties implicated have been arrested. The motive for the murder is supposed to have been to secure a certain valuable coal lease. The names of the partners are Smith and Albrighton. Captain Rohrer was a young married man of unblemished reputation.

HARRISBURG.

Senator Landon---Chaplain of the House---The Railroad Bills---More Passenger Railways for Pittsburgh.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 23, 1868.

The Stanton resolutions were the special order in the Senate last night. Several speeches were made for and against them; but the leading ones were made by Senator Wallace, from Clearfield, *against*, and by Senator Landon, of Bradford, in *favor* of them. Wallace is a "head and shoulders" above any other Democratic Senator in ability and tactics; and makes a very plausible argument, even on the wrong side of the question; but Senator Landon overtops him when it comes to originality of thought and forc

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within a few hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

JUDGING from the number of street railway projects which have made their appearance in the Legislature, our citizens are not likely to suffer from the want of this description of roads, even if not more than half of the applications should be granted. In addition to what has been before noticed, our Harrisburg correspondent to-day gives another batch, and more are to come.

THE New York Democratic leaders—the BELMONTS, SEYMOURS and CAGGERS—have become somewhat alarmed at the progress made by Mr. PENDLETON in the race for the Presidential nomination. And it is understood that they have determined that whatever else happens he shall not succeed. These are the politicians who nominated MCCLELLAN and permitted PENDLETON to be associated with him on the ticket. That MCCLELLAN is their choice now is more than suspected; an idea that is favored by the course of the New York *World*. Meanwhile PENDLETON'S supporters are not only active but confident.

IF we mistake not there are before the State Senate some resolutions designed to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the financial ideas of Gen. BUTLER and Mr. PENDLETON. Independent of the merits of the policy of those gentlemen, we feel like suggesting that there are many other questions which have a more legitimate claim on the Republican members, who are the majority in both branches of the State Legislature. We are not quite sure that our friends in Congress stand much in need of advice, even though any there were so wise as to give it of a character that would be of the slightest service. At any rate, the financial question belongs to Congress; and as a rule we think our State Legislature can safely allow all purely national questions to remain with that body, until, at least, it has shown itself incompetent, and some other has proved its peculiar adaptation to the difficult task. We think, therefore, that our Legislature cannot make a better disposition of the aforesaid resolutions than postponing the consideration of them until everything legitimately requiring its attention has been disposed of—say the Fourth of July.

COL. SCOTT'S FREE RAILROAD AMENDMENTS.

We understand our Harrisburg correspondents to say that Col. SCOTT has abandoned the odious features of the LANDON Railroad Bill of last year. We fear that one of his reported amendments is designed to accomplish the objects aimed at last year, to wit: To prevent any new railroads being built as competitors to his own road. This amendment, as we are informed, is to the effect that every railroad to be built under the new bill must have of *paid up cash stock* the full amount of debt they can ever contract. Now, we admit that it would be exceedingly convenient if all business was done on the cash basis. Probably nine-tenths of the now successful business men of Pittsburgh commenced life on a very small amount of cash capital, their brains, enterprise and industry making up the balance. Why impose unnecessary restrictions on Railroads? The mortgagees or bondholders who loan money to Railroad Companies are generally sharp enough to take care of their own interests. Why not leave them to be the judges? Certainly not one of all the improvements of Western Pennsylvania (the Pennsylvania Road excepted) was or probably could have been constructed on this rigid system. The Monongahela Navigation Company was mainly built on its mortgage bonds. The Erie Canal was entirely constructed and to this day is owned by its bondholders. The Chicago and Cleveland Railroads, prior to their reorganization a few years since, had three dollars of bonded debt to every one of stock. The Allegheny Valley Railroad would not to day be open beyond Kittanning if this rigid rule had been adhered to. The main line of the Pennsylvania road was, we admit, built in this manner, but the most of its fifteen or twenty branches have been built upon bonds. The road from Allegheny City to Freeport was built entirely upon its bonds. So, too, is it proposed to build the Chartiers Valley. In looking into the railroad reports of last year, we find several roads in which Col. SCOTT is a director, whose bonds largely exceed their capital stock. Now, if the Colonel practices on the other theory, why does he want to restrict the Free Railroad Bill in this respect? Are not contractors and capitalists able to judge for themselves what railroad companies they can trust? Probably three-fourths of the railroads constructed in this State at the time of their completion have had four-fifths of the capital that built them in mortgage bonds, convertible into stock at the option of the holder. Whenever the business of the road has demonstrated it to be a success, these bonds are then changed into stock. We wish to see the same latitude allowed to roads constructed under this new system that was allowed under the old. Capitalists will see to their own security before loaning their money to railroad corporations. Colonel SCOTT need not trouble himself on their behalf. We very much fear that he is mainly anxious to prevent the building of new roads in competition to his own. The plausible Vice President may reproduce the story of the Trojan horse. *Timeo Danoos ferentes.* His amendments will bear the closest scrutiny which our Free Railroad friends at Harrisburg can give them. We do not say that all of them should be rejected. He has had large experience in the construction and management of railroads. We do not mistrust him any more than we would any other plausible man, having a possible motive antagonistic to the public. He may, however, have an "ax to grind" that the members of the Legislature have not had exhibited to them.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BANKER.

Probably all our readers by this time are familiar with the circumstances of the BENNINGHOFF robbery case. If anything in the developments of human nature could seem strange to one who has lived a few years in the world, we might be surprised at the fact that any rational man would keep so large a sum of money in his house. The man BENNINGHOFF chose to be his own Banker, it seems. He may have been led to this by want of confidence in his fellowmen. His motive may have been the desire to have his vast possessions convenient for inspection. His money may have been his household deity, and if so, religion required that its chapel and shrine should be in his dwelling. We read even in very ancient authors of those who found in the contemplation of their treasures hoarded at home full indemnification and abundant consolation for whatever mortifications and rebuffs they might experience abroad in intercourse with their fellow men. We read of one such who was wont to say, even in regard to the small disbursements for daily uses, that it was "sweet to take from a big heap." This man surely was not the proprietor of several oil wells yielding $20,000 a month. Of course we know nothing of the character of the man near Petroleum Center, and have no desire to assign him a character, or to injure him in any way. It was very common at one time, and may be so still among the German farmers of the eastern part of our State—in Lebanon and Berks counties for instance—to retain their yearly gains in their own houses. The safes of these men were often old stockings. On return from market, where the farmer had sold his beef, or his pork, or his grain, the proceeds were deposited in the stocking, and when one had been filled, another was taken and applied to the same purpose. In this manner were accumulated funds sufficient to add field to field and farm to farm. It is only fair to add that few of these men could fairly be described as misers. Many of them were generally close and saving. Economical they were nearly all—but without "the miser's cursed love of gold." We may, perhaps, distribute them into two or three classes. Some were moved to adopt this mode of taking care of their gains by distrust of mankind. They were unwilling to confide their money to men, who might run away with or squander it. Others were influenced by the dislike or fear of gold bred by gold, common among the peasantry of Germany two hundred years ago. All interest was believed to be included in the scriptural denunciations against usury. In the minds of some of those Germans was added a pietistic fear of committing sin by allowing their money to beget other money. We may be quite certain that the present generation of descendants of those farmers regard the views and proceedings of their fathers in this matter as errors of ignorance. Even usury was long ago removed from the catalogue of sins by the arguments of JEREMY BENTHAM, and to keep a considerable sum of money in one's house for any motive, is very foolish and exceedingly perilous.

HUMANITY GROWS.

The word development and the idea it stands for have been so misused and abused as to excite prejudice. First came those philosophers, so called, who, in the morning twilight of the French Revolution, declared man's susceptibility of indefinite improvement, and announced his ultimate perfection on earth. Then were called to mind, elaborated and diffused, the speculations of those more wortay thinkers of different ages, who saw germ, growth, and bloom in every living thing, from the humblest plant to man, in both his individual and collective characters. In their view, whatever does not grow—whatever is not susceptible of development—is either dead or moribund, and doomed to speedy death. The theory having been applied to intellectual and moral systems, and even to the Christian Revelation, seemed to involve principles and consequences both offensive and alarming to reverential and sensitive minds. It seemed to cast the shadow of defect over the ideal of eighteen hundred years ago—to hint the charge of possible crudity against the loftiest ideals of the present—and to suggest the likelihood that the most confident dogmatists and most devoted worshippers of the passing day are contending for ghostly unrealities and bowing down before exemplars whom the men of the future may regard with little reverence. However injudicious some of these speculations may have been, or however legitimate may be the prejudice or disapproval with which they are regarded by many, we ought still to try to see and grasp whatever truth they may contain. Examination will show that these imprudent philosophers frequently set out from or on the hint of very ancient truths. Their use or application of them by introducing them into bad company have thrown a shade over their respectability, and made them objects of suspicion. However mischievous the doctrine of development may prove when treated in a certain way, it is undoubtedly true that in the light of history an "increasing purpose" may be traced through the ages from the beginning, and that the sympathies as well as the thoughts of men are quickened and widened from age to age.

Christianity when introduced into the world, was a new light, and its shining was seen and felt from afar. Its general effect was speedily obvious in transforming and elevating the minds and characters of multitudes and nations. But neither at the beginning nor for many centuries afterwards did even the most enlightened, or thoughtful of the professors of the new creed grasp or appropriate and apply either to themselves or to society the full import of the symbol. Still less were the entire significance and energy of their acknowledged Exemplar understood and felt. Centuries had to elapse, innumerable battles in the fields of controversy and in the fields of war had to be fought, and vast regions of thought and fact had to be explored for needful knowledge, before the Christian world attained to a proper consciousness of the mere meaning of its name. Had the activity of JOHN HOWARD been expended in the seventeenth, or in any preceding century, it would probably have been almost wasted, perhaps he would have made little impression. We may be pretty sure that neither reform of prisons, nor reform of criminal law, would have been its result. He explored the prisons of his own country and of continental Europe, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, when Christian men everywhere were prepared to comprehend and appreciate his labors in their motives and their bearing, and hence the wonderful effects which have followed them." To-day, in Pittsburgh, the momentum of his life is felt by some as a stimulus to benevolent exertions, and by many others in the relief of their distresses.

A single fact will frequently illustrate a principle or an abstract statement better than a page or a volume of rhetorical amplification. Our readers are probably familiar with the low state of humane feeling prevalent in England until a comparatively recent period; they may be less aware of its state in France. Of this we have a remarkable illustration in the letters of Madame DE SEVIGNE. These letters were written, as our readers know, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and are the most perfect reflection we possess of the Christian civilization and social refinement of that great age of France. The DUC DE CHAULNES was Governor of Brittany. The poor people of Rennes having gathered together in too great numbers, on account of some grievance, real or imaginary, the Governor attempted to disperse them by his presence. He was not popular among them—and instead of scattering, they drove him to his palace—calling him "a big hog," and then flung stones into his garden. A M. DE FORBIN arrived on the ground with 6,000 soldiers. The poor people, as soon as they see the royal troops, disperse through the fields, and when arrested fall on their knees, begging for mercy. Twenty-five or thirty of them are seized at a venture, that is without scrutiny as to guilt or innocence, and are hanged. A whole street of Rennes is depopulated, that is all the people, old and young, sick and well, are driven from their homes, and all are forbidden to entertain them under pain of death. The officers in charge of the job go on breaking on the wheel and *quartering* until they get tired, and then they try hanging as a change. We learn that these poor wretches, most of them, suffered for the guilty who escaped, and that even the guilty ought to have been looked upon rather as ignorant than criminal. Madame DE SEVIGNE was not only a delightful letter writer, but one of the best ladies of her time in every way. "Her goodness," says ST. BEUVE "was equal to her beauty and her grace." And yet she relates all these horrors, not only without any expression of reprobation, but has much sympathy for the disturbance and inconvenience brought upon her friend the Duke DE CHAULNES. She writes: "The rebels of Rennes have escaped some time ago; so the good will suffer for the bad; however, I find it all well enough, if the four thousand soldiers at Rennes under Messieurs FORBIN and DE VINS do not prevent me from walking among my trees, which are of wonderful height and beauty." In another passage she even mentions the hanging (*pendaries*) in the way of jest. Verily, we may say, times have changed, and minds and manners with them.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, under the pastoral care of Rev. E. B. Snyder, is in a most flourishing condition. The public congregations are among the largest in the city, and the Sabbath School numbers some three hundred and fifty. The labors of the faithful pastor are already crowned with great success in the new enterprise on North Avenue, and the unity and earnestness of the people promise still more abundant prosperity.

IN a Sunday School Convention, not far from Pittsburgh, not long since, a clergyman recommended the propriety of preachers doing all the preaching, and objected to the promiscuous promulgation of the Gospel by lavmen: when a teacher asked the question, "Which is the more safe and orthodox preaching, that of an unconverted minister or a converted and competent Sunday School teacher?" The subject became very interesting on account of the discussion which followed, and set the audience to sober thinking, and is worthy of the consideration of all.

A SERIES of meetings will commence to-morrow evening in the Third Methodist Church, Pennsylvania avenue, Rev. J. Robison's, and continue during the coming week. The pastor will have the assistance of other ministers of the city.

THE *Church Monthly* is a staid and orthodox journal published in Boston. It is bound in the same establishment with the *Radical*, a wild, semi-infidel publication of considerable ability, and the pages being of the same size, an accidental mix of forms occurred in binding the last issue, giving the subscribers of the *Church Monthly* a few pages of lively heresy, and the readers of the *Radical* some soberer truths than usual, without a word of explanation. The occurrence is a little awkward, and it is supposed the editor of each magazine is desperately at work on an apology for the next number. The binder should be careful not to mix the apologies.

THE PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Nestorian Priest, Rev. Arshur Bogdon, will preach to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock, in Christ M. E. Church, corner Penn and Hancock streets, Rev. Dr. Morgan, pastor; in the afternoon at half-past two, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Douglas, pastor; and in the evening in Union Avenue Methodist Church, East Common, Allegheny, Rev. V. Lucas, pastor, at seven o'clock. Subject: "The Persecuted Christians in Turkey, and their struggles for Christian Liberty."

REV. JOHN MOORE, editor of the *American Guardian*, Philadelphia, will preach to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street. He is a very able and entertaining preacher. In the evening the pastor will preach the last sermon of the present series of the "Gospel in the Trees," special topic, "The Palm Tree."

REV. G. G. WESTFALL, pastor of the Methodist Church in Birmingham, will preach to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, at Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville.

THE new Methodist Episcopal Church at Lawrenceville is rapidly approaching completion, and will be an honor and an ornament to that growing portion of the city.

THE Union Baptist Church, on Grant street, since the installment of Rev. Mr. Young as pastor, has largely increased in numbers and in spiritual energy. The entire congregation are awake and at work, and the interest increases every week.

THE noon-day prayer-meetings in the lecture room of the Methodist Church on Fifth street, are still continued with good attendance and good results. There will be a public prayer meeting at the Academy of Music, at three o'clock to-morrow, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

REV. Mr. Squiers, pastor of the Cumberland Church, will preach at the Old Theater to-morrow evening at the usual hour. He is a very instructive and entertaining speaker, and will doubtless have a crowded congregation.

THE choir of the First Methodist Church, under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Reinhart, are to give a concert in a few weeks which will be a grand entertainment to all lovers of music. This is said to be one of the best choirs in the city, and with the help of their large organ, contribute very much to the attractiveness and interest of the public worship in that place.

THE public reception, last evening, of Rev. F. A. Noble, the pastor elect of the Third Presbyterian Church, by his people, was one of the most pleasant religious assemblages in the history of that church. The spirit of good fellowship and unanimity which prevails promises great prosperity to the church for time to come. This is one of the most active christian organizations in the city, and the largest New School Church in Western Pennsylvania.

THE Rev. James Robison, of this city, has been appointed one of the corresponding editors of the *Methodist Recorder*, of Springfield, Ohio.

REV. Z. M. HUMPHREYS, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, has accepted a call to Calvary Church, Philadelphia.

THE *Free Methodist* is the title of a very hand some and ably edited weekly paper, just started in Rochester, N. Y., as the organ of the Free Methodist Church. Rev. Levi Wood is the editor. The paper is of quarto form, and the first number is within advertisements, a rare arrangement for weeklies. We wish the new journal great success.

ZION'S HERALD, an independent weekly, published in the interest of the M. E. Church, in Boston, is now printed in the form and size of *Harper's Weekly*, and comes out stitched and trimmed to every subscriber. Rev. Gilbert Haven is the editor, than whom there is no more sprightly and instructive writer in any section of christendom.

THERE is a constant and growing interest in the Nixon Street Baptist Church, Allegheny. Rev. A. G. Kirk, the faithful pastor, has been signally blest in his work. There have been baptisms every month since the organization of the church, about a year ago.

HOW common the notion which prevails in many fashionable churches, that ministers are engaged to preach *for* the people rather than *to* the people! Clergymen might take a hint and be more useful simply by measuring and using the difference between *for* and *to*.

THERE is a great revival of religion in the Methodist Church at Johnstown, Rev. D. I. K. Rine, pastor. During the last month some seventy or eighty conversions are reported. Within a year and a half Mr. Rine has, by his earnest and efficient work, under the blessing of God, received more than two hundred members in the church, and the work still goes on.

"THE Egyptian idea of the Creation, the Antediluvian or Golden Age, the Fall, the Deluge and the Judgment," is the subject of the lecture for to-morrow evening at the Swedenborgian place of worship, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

INTERESTING religious service will be held in the Academy of Music, Liberty street, to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Short addresses will be made by Rev. William H. Locke, Mr. R. P. Long, Mr. A. M. Brown, Mr. H. K. Porter, and other earnest Christian workers. Seats free, no collections, and all are invited.

THE Rev. John Moore, editor of the *American Guardian*, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. How ard's, corner of Penn and Irwin streets, to-morrow evening. Mr. Moore is visiting this city in the interest of the temperance cause, and has also consented to fill the pulpit of the First Methodist Church in the morning.

Magazines.

David Copperfield—another volume of Peterson & Brother's remarkably cheap editions of Dickens's Works—is on sale at W. A. Gildenfenney's.

London Society—a well printed and illustrated magazine—is for sale at Pittock's.

Harper's Magazine for February is for sale at H. Miner's.

The Atlantic Monthly for next month, presents as usual a good table of contents. This magazine is a favorite wherever known. Both these Magazines are on sale at Gildenfenney's and at Pittock's.

OUR Canadian neighbors who took so much interest in the secession movement of the Southern States, are likely to have an opportunity of trying how they like it themselves. Nova Scotia, with the other maritime provinces, was opposed to the confederation scheme and literally dragged into it, now finds all her worst fears realized, her material interests are suffering, the public debt a burthen and general bankruptcy threatened. Nova Scotia now threatens to secede from the Dominion, and the war of words has commenced in the press of the provinces. Some of the Canadian journals are for letting the blue noses slide, but when it comes to flat rebellion they will probably find it necessary to rally round the flag of the Dominion and go in for crushing out the rebellion.

THE report of Special Revenue Commissioner Wells shows that, during the fiscal year ending with June last, the aggregate sales by the classes named in the several States and Territories were, in round numbers, as follows:

Wholesale dealers, nearly	$ 6,250,000
Wholesale liquor dealers	600,000,000
Retail dealers	2,457,000,000
Retail liquor dealers	1,843,000,000
Sales of merchandise by auctioneers	200,000,000
Sales of merchandise by commercial brokers	830,000,000
Total	$12,000,000,000

THE Railroad Committee at Harrisburg have agreed, by a vote of eleven yeas to nine nays, to report a free railroad law for the consideration of the House; and also to report a bill restoring the rights of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The Senate Committee has already reported the last bill.

THE Gas Pipe Manufactory which was burned in Cleveland on Wednesday night was the only one of the kind west of Pittsburgh. It was the fourth fire in that city within the same twenty-four hours.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS.

Their Memorial to Congress.

The following is the memorial adopted by the late convention of New England Manufacturers, held at Worcester:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, manufacturers engaged in different branches of industry, respectfully invite your attention to the expression of their views, on subjects deeply affecting their interests, and the welfare of the whole country.

The expenditures of the government should be changed from a war to a peace establishment. All unnecessary expenses should be stopped, all supernumerary officers dismissed. The industry of the country is sorely burdened by taxes which ought not to be continued. They prevent the development of its great resources, which wait only for wise legislation to give them freedom and full vitality.

There should be an entire revision of the Internal Revenue laws, and a reorganization of the Internal Revenue Department. Aside from the dangers of fraud, of collusion, and of evasion, to which the present system is exposed, the inquisitorial character of its present administration, the contradictory interpretations given of the same provisions, are annoying and perplexing, and ought to be remedied.

We think that the annual expenditures of the Government should be reduced to $375,000,000, of which $130,000,000 will be required to pay the interest on the national debt, $25,000,000 for pensions, and $120,000,000 for ordinary expenses, and the reduction of the public debt. With expenditures not exceeding $60,000,000 in 1869, we think that an additional $60,000,000 should now be the limit of our expenses, beyond interest and pensions. With a revenue from customs of $150,000,000, the sum of $125,000,000 raised by internal revenue taxation will be ample to meet such a scale of expenditure; and we recommend the immediate repeal of all taxes on raw materials, and on all manufactures, excepting articles of luxury, believing that the amount required can be easily raised on a small number of articles with safety and economy.

It is of the first importance to the interests of this country that our export trade should receive the fostering care of the Government, whilst the export of commodities, agricultural, manufactured or mechanical, enables a people to consume freely the products of other countries, the want of such exports leads to the drain of the coin of a country, to the derangement of all its business and its own impoverishment.

With these views we earnestly recommend:

1. An entire revision of the Internal Revenue laws, and a reorganization of the Internal Revenue Department.

2. A reduction of all expenditures to the limits required by a just and careful economy.

3. A repeal of all taxes on raw materials and manufactures, except articles of luxury.

PERSONAL.

—The Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, the leading orator of the Methodist Church in England, will preside at the next conference of the Wesleyan Church in Canada. He ought to visit Uncle Sam.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* prints the application of one Captain U. S. Grant, made to the County Court in 1858, for appointment as County Engineer of St. Louis county, Missouri. It is briefly and modestly worded, and is accompanied by a letter of recommendation signed by thirty-five prominent citizens of St. Louis. Among the signers appears the name of General D. M. Frost, who afterward served in the rebel army, and commanded at Camp Jackson at the time it was surrendered. C. F. Salomon was appointed to the office, receiving three votes, while Captain Grant received two.

—The Eau Claire *Free Press* boasts that a little daughter of Amasa Hathaway, of that place, aged seven years, recited fourteen Psalms at the Presbyterian Sabbath School there last Sunday week. Sad! the child won't live long.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that a dispatch has been received from Senator Morton, saying that his health is better than at any previous time since he went to Washington. He has promised to be present at the Republican State Convention, which will be held on the 20th of next month.

—Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby has gone back to New Jersey, and has been elected Chaplain of the Legislature. In his opening prayer he said: "We pray that the Legislature of this winter may redound to the good of this State, and that our fair fame may be maintained among the sisterhood of States of the nation—that every State in the Union may look to New Jersey as a noble and beautiful example."

—The Washington *National Republican* humorously says: "Col. Charles H. Shelley, of Alaska, and Judge John Miller, of Sitka, are at the Metropolitan." The people of that country are evidently bent on visiting their new relations.

—Here is a translation from the Greek Anthology on Justinian's Gardens, bordering on the sea, by William Hay:—

Here Ocean leaves the land, whose ridges Glow
With fruit and flowers amid the sea;
Trough opening glades the streams of ocean flow,
And sea-born zephyrs with the garden trees
Naiad and Nereid here their gifts combine,—
Fresh ingots with the rotting brine.

—John R. Thompson, well known in literary circles as a writer of marked ability, and for many years the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*—the best magazine, by the way, which the Southern States ever produced—has become the resident editor of *Appleton's Journal*, whilst the export of commodities, agricultural, manufactured or mechanical, enables a people to consume freely the products of other countries, the want of such exports leads to the freezing to death of a little Italian lad, by the side of his harp, seated on the steps of a Fifth avenue residence, which occurred the night before the last of the cold year—will appear, accompanied by a full-page illustration, in *Harper's Weekly* for the coming week.

—Captain George W. Alexander, once commandant of the Castle Thunder Prison in Richmond, is now keeping a low gin shop, it is said, in Liverpool, England. He committed a great many outrages during the war, and is afraid of assassination if he should return to his country. Before the rebellion he resided in Baltimore.

—The mail reports from Paris, by the Weser, state that the marriage of M'lle Patti and the Marquis de Caux was then arranged. *La Dixi's* fortune amounts to £40,000. Her Majesty the Empress had written a congratulatory letter to M'lle Patti, in which she has expressed the pleasure with which she will receive the great artiste at court as Marquise de Caux.

—The following description by Coleridge of a member of the House of Commons is not inapplicable to some politicians of the present day: "He never makes a figure in quietude, He astounds the vulgar with a certain enormity of exertion; he takes on an acre of canvas, on which he and a half Mr. Kine has painted, not everything in his mind, good, bad, or indifferent, out it comes; he is like the Newgate gutter, flowing with garbage, dead dogs and mud. He is pre-eminently a man of many thoughts, with no ideas; hence he is always so lengthy, because he must go through everything to see anything."

—Mr. Fred S. Cozzens furnishes the New York *Ledger* these items of gossip about Hallock, the poet:

"I asked Mr. Embury, one day, why it was that John Jacob Astor had left Halleck, his faithful clerk, only the trifling sum of two hundred dollars a year. 'I think I can explain that he said. 'Halleck used often to joke Mr. Astor about his accumulating income, and perhaps rather rashly said, 'Mr. Astor, of what use is all this money to you? I would be content to live on a couple of hundreds a year for the rest of my life, if I was only sure of it.' The old man remembered that,' said Mr. Embury, 'and, with a little satire, reminded Halleck of it in his will.'"

The last poetical production of Fitz-Greene Halleck was a little epigrammatic quatrain, which he handed to Mr. Fred. S. Cozzens one day. It was written in a lady's album, and is as follows:

All honor to woman, the sweetheart, the wife,
The stay and the solace through sunshine and strife,
Whonever does anything wrong in her life,
Except when permitted to have her own way.

—Miss Fanny Stockton, who plays an important part in the "White Fawn," at Niblo's Theater, New York, was overwhelmed on Friday by news of the sudden death of her father, and only an hour when it would have been quite impossible to have supplied her place, she sacrificed her feelings to the interests of the patrons of the theater, and consented to go through with her part in the play that night.

The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

This road is now running to Cayote Station, 335 miles west of the Missouri State line. The subsidy granted by Congress extends about fifty miles further West, which will be completed, and the road in operation to Pond Creek by the first of next June.

The managers of this road propose now to make an independent railway through New Mexico and along the 35th parallel to the Pacific. As a continental line the route proposed has many advantages. The climate is mild, no snows to obstruct travel; wood, water and coal are abundant along nearly all the wide way. It will open up New Mexico and Arizona, and invite trade from the neighboring States of Mexico.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[The above Road should not be confounded with the Union Pacific Railroad running from Omaha. It is the St. Louis and Kansas line looking to a Southerly divergence through New Mexico to the Pacific.]

THE following are the returns of sales by the leading dry goods firms of New York for the last eight months of 1866:

H. B. Claflin & Co	$30,700,000
A. T. Stewart & Co	21,300,000
E. S. Jaffray & Co	8,000,000
Lathrop, Luddington & Co	5,000,000
Anthony & Hall	4,100,000
George Bliss & Co	4,600,000
George A. Wicks & Co	3,000,000
S. B. Chittenden & Co	3,000,000
W. J. Peake & Co	4,600,000
Gardner, Sloan & Co	4,800,000
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	5,200,000
Beckhard & Hutton	3,000,000

A SCHEDULE of the business of the leading wholesale houses in Chicago, during the year 1867, shows that twenty-one firms return sales exceeding two million dollars each, and seventy-six others return sales exceeding one million. One hundred and seventy-six names are found with more than half a million each. Last year the number of houses whose sales exceeded two millions was fourteen, and of those exceeding one million, fifty-nine. Cincinnati and St. Louis should speak next.

[THE following little poem, sent us at the beginning of the year, when it was unintentionally overlooked, will please at any season:]

THE OLD YEAR'S SHROUD, AND MINE.

BY LYDIA M. RENO.

Attwilight I looked from my window,
The while a silent cloud
Leaden, and grey, and heavy,
For the Old Year wove a shroud.

I turned away from the window,
And wearily sat me down,
With closed eyes gazing inward,
Away from the dim old town.

And I balanced the chances and changes
Of life so strangely sa't,
The hopes that go, and the hopes that come,
To make existence glad.

And I think me heart beat lighter,
As I thought that it might be,
That somewhere my heart fingers
Were weaving a shroud for me.

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Southwest Pacific Railroad.

The second section of the bill before the Missouri Legislature to dispose of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, is as follows:

Section two. That the said railroad, its franchises and other property hereinbefore described, be and the same is hereby granted to A. C. Ringsland & Co., Wm. G. D. Chagin, Freeman Clarke, A. S. Davis, Sen., G. D. Holladay, E. H. Greene, J. B. Steedman, N. Randell, W. H. Coffin, Lewis Selle, A. C. Wilder, S. G. Bates, J. B. Gray, G. V. Fox and C. B. Fisk, their associates and assigns, in fee simple, upon the conditions and reservations hereinafter mentioned, in trust for the company hereinafter provided for, which shall take effect when the company to be formed as hereinafter mentioned shall file their written acceptance of this grant, and make the deposit as hereinafter required.

The gentlemen whose names are given above are almost exclusively New Yorkers, some of them large capitalists, and practical railroad men. They are required to expend $500,000 the first year, but on the acceptance of the terms they are required to deposit with the Treasurer of the State not less than $1,500,000 to be expended by them in the construction and equipment of said road, which deposit shall be drawn in sums not exceeding $100,000 at a time upon the requisition of said company, and no instalment of such money shall be paid over by the Treasurer of the State as aforesaid, after the first instalment, until proof is made to the satisfaction of the Governor by the affidavit of the acting President and Chief Engineer that the preceding instalment has been expended in good faith in the manner aforesaid. There are other conditions designed to insure the completion of the work.

American Steamship Enterprise

A company contemplating the construction of a line of steamships between New York and Bremen, chartered by the State of New York, has memorialized Congress for aid, and a bill granting it to them has been introduced into the Senate. It wishes to construct seven first class wooden buildings of not less than 3,000 tons burthen, to sail weekly, and to be used in bringing emigrants to this country. Their construction will be such as to give to emigrants many comforts now denied them on the ocean passage. They will be built with three decks, and abundant space and ventilation will be ensured. The proposition is that the Government shall guarantee the company's bonds to the amount of $5,500,000, bearing interest at five per cent. yearly in gold, and receiving in return a mortgage for the whole amount on the vessels secured by insurance policies. The company is also to have a contract for twelve years for carrying the mails, receiving the postage money as compensation, is amount to be retained by the Government as a fund for the payment of interest and principal of the bonds guaranteed.

Oil Trade of Cleveland.

The total tax assessed on the coal oil product of Cleveland for the month of December, 1867, was $264,647. The amount assessed in November was the largest on record, but it was only $999 50 greater than the December tax. Of the latter tax one firm has paid $50,347 20; another firm $22,207 80; another $21,951 80; another $21,699 20; another $19,843 30; another $26,259 80—making five firms that paid a tax for the month of over $20,000, while eight other firms paid taxes of over $5,000. The amount of oil on which the December tax was assessed was, 1,323,235 gallons; the amount for November was 1,328,187½ gallons.

We are able now to give the total amount of the coal oil product of Cleveland for 1867, on which tax was paid—in other words, "free oil," or oil sold here for consumption. That amount for the year was 18,025,602½ gallons. The product for November and December alone was 2,651,417½ gallons, the other ten months yielding 15,374,185. The whole amount of tax for the year on this oil was $3,605,120.—*Herald.*

Grant's Arrival in Richmond.

The Richmond *Register* of Tuesday has the following concerning General Grant's recent visit to that city:

The General commanding the Armies of the United States, who is at this time looked upon as the foremost man of all the world, arrived very quietly in the city yesterday, and put up at the private residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Sharp. He came unheralded, and was, therefore, not received with a display of banners and the beating of drums, pomp and vanities that are distasteful to a modest man like our successful General. Attired in the simple garb of a citizen, he could not be distinguished from the common mortals who surrounded him as he left the cars and passed through the hurrying crowd.

SHOE BUSINESS IN LYNN.—The Linn *Transcript* says that there appears to be a change for the better in the prospect of trade there. In fact, quite a large number of orders have been in the city during the week, and some of them have made purchases to a considerable amount. The stocks of boots in the manufactories are unusually light. Many of the manufacturers are putting on more "steam," in anticipation of a fair trade in spring goods. The wages of operatives in all departments of the work are low yet, but they hope for better times soon. It is thought by many that business will be good by the middle of February.

CITY MATTERS.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—Colonel John F. Beazell has issued a neat pamphlet, entitled "United States Counterfeit Detector," giving rules for the detection of greenbacks and National Bank notes, which every business man should have on his desk. It can only be had from Colonel Beazell, and his agents, who are authorized to give instructions in the manner of detecting counterfeit paper money.

Sales of Real Estate.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, January 23d, 1868:

William Peoples to Samuel Handenschield, one acre in Union township, with building.....$1,400 00
Mar. M. G. semple and William L. Bissell, administrator, to Henry Stoebner, 11 acres 94 perches in Collins township.....
John Moon to Stephen McFarliey, lot 24 feet on Carpentery street, Lawrenceville, by 116 feet deep.....
George Hetzel to John A. Hetzel, one acre 15 perches in Reserve township.....
Elizabeth Grimes to James Prentice, lot on Beaver street, Sixth ward, 20 by 200 feet.....
George R. Riddle to William Mosherel, lot on Lacky avenue, Mcclure township, 40 by 256 feet, with building.....
Christian Faas to W. C. Arghinbaugh, lot on Carson street, Birmingham, 20 feet in front by 90 deep, with building.....
R. Woods to Allegheny Improvement Home, 11 acres in Moon township, with buildings.....
Christopher Heer to Daniel Lutz and Xaver Walz, lot No. 32, in Stein's plan Reserve township, 22 by 44 feet.....

Municipal Affairs in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Important municipal changes or improvements are about to be suggested in both Pittsburgh and Allegheny. In this city, we understand, the Finance Committee of Councils have agreed to report a resolution recommending the appropriation of $100,000 for public purposes, and increasing the number of policemen to one hundred. Mayor Blackmore is desirous, as the first Chief Magistrate of the consolidated city, to inaugurate a better and more efficient police system, and for this purpose he regards a largely increased force essentially necessary. We are not advised as to all the details, but among the improvements in contemplation are the erection of police stations in the out-lying districts, the uniforming of the force, and the establishment of the distinction between day and night police. Under the new order of things, the present police system will be entirely remodeled, and a more "metropolitan" style adopted. There will be no "day police," as such, and all will be liable for duty at such time and place as may be required by the Mayor and his Chief. It is thought that the appropriation will go through Councils, if recommended by the Committee, and this done there will be nothing in the way of the contemplated "reconstruction" of the constabulary force.

In Allegheny City a very important municipal change is now under consideration. It is nothing less than a proposition to place the whole business of the city, as now transacted through the several Standing Committees of Councils, in the hands of a Board of Public Works, to consist of the City Engineer and three citizens, to be elected to serve for one, two and three years—the vacancies to be filled by the election of a new member each year, at the annual election by the people. The Board is to have entire control of all matters pertaining to streets, water works, public property, sewers, bridges, wharves, etc., and are to be paid such salary for their services as Councils may allow. The common grounds alone are excepted from the control or supervision of the Board. An act has been prepared, for submission to the next meeting of Councils, embodying the main features which it is proposed to adopt, but the changes suggested are so radical in their character that the bill, if passed at all, may be very materially changed. The whole question of sewerage is referred to the Board, under the proposed act, to devise a plan of drainage for the entire city; and the assessments and collections for sewerage, as well as those for grading and paving, are to be made by the Board. The proposition is a very important one, and will receive the careful consideration of Councils when it comes before them.

The Public Parks in Allegheny.

The Park Commissioners of Allegheny held a meeting on Thursday evening, and made arrangements for having the improvement tax levied, and the duplicates placed in the hands of the City Treasurer in time for collection with the other city taxes. The Commissioners intend to commence the improvement of the Common grounds as soon as the weather permits, and proposals for the work will be invited at an early day. The proposition to include Seminary Hill in the public parks, and beautify it as suggested in the report sometime since published, was also under discussion, and the Board is said to favor the improvement unanimously. A resolution was adopted to obtain the necessary legislation to embrace the "Hogback" in the public improvements, and, if approved by Councils, it will be forwarded at once for the adoption of the Legislature.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

At the opening of Court, Mr. C

The Daily Commercial

THE DEATH-DAY OF WILLIAM COURTLAND PENNTICE.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Once more I come at last of sun
To all beside thee, long dost ore;
To muse upon thy low bound on pilme
In that dear unforgotten time,
When from child hood bound o'er hills and plains,
Like running wild in all thy veins,
And then in manhood's young estate
Didst almost seem to challenge fate.

Thine earl- spirit ever so ared
Whe re thunders broke and tempests roared;
Through battle's flame and smoke it dashed;
Where bayonets gl-amed and sabres clashed;
But ah, a fatal shaft was sped,
And thou wast with the stricken dead;
Now thou art here beneath these clouds,
Struck by man's lightning, not by God's.

Dear Courtland, thou, the strong, the brave,
Fillest a warrior's bloody grave;
The soil above thee, wet with showers,
Give birth to sweet and beauteous flowers;
But e'en the white rose to my view
Wears in its veins a crimson hue,
As if its mournful essence came
From the red death-wounds of thy frame.

Thou sleepest well! The bugle note
Of battle may above thee float,
The tramp of charging hosts around
May like an earthquake shake the ground,
The cannon's voice, the victors' shout,
May through the sulphurous air peal out,
But thou will sound into the roar
No power but God's can wake thee more.

Perchance, when fallen in the strife,
Thy young lips breathed a prayer for life,
Perchance thy heart heaved one deep sigh
To think tha thou so soon must die,
But, had it been thy lot to know
The coming triumphs of thy foe;
Had thou foreseen, all rent and riven,
The cause to which thy life was giving,
Foreseen the flag thy guide, thy star,
Trailed low behind the conqueror's car;
Foreseen fierce desolation's stride
Over the bright land that was thy pride;
Foreseen hills plain, and vale, and wood,
Swept as by storms of fire and blood,
The cities where hearts bled blessings fell
Changed by man's passions to a hell,
Its homes, where joy and love first met,
By hunger's howling wolves beset,
Its human forms like skeletons,
Its streams like ghostly Furies thons,
Thou would'st have bleased with latest breath
A kind God for his Angel Death.

Thy form is in this sacred spot,
Thy memory and thy soul are not;
Thy name high hearts will love to keep
Through all thy bone and sinew deep;
Oft bards have strung and bards will string
Their sweetest and notv test to fling
Pure song-wreaths ever more to bloom
Like amaranths upon thy tomb;
And thoughts of thee in deep souls lie
Like golden clots in autumn's sky,
Bright ones will sig?—and sad ones the old—
When thy young destiny if sold.
Thy kindred, with soft hearts ew wet,
Brighten as sunshall rise and set,
And tear-founts heave and swell to thee
As to yon moon the heaving sea.

Louisville Journal.

Honest Officials Needed: and How to Get Them.

Mr. Wells, special commissioner of the revenue, states in his recent report that the frauds in tobacco and cigars have been comparatively greater than in whisky, and that those in coal oil have not been much inferior to either, in proportion to the amount invested. And the chief reason for these frauds, their success and their extent, lies in the incompetency and unfaithfulness of the officers appointed to collect the revenue and administer the law. As the surest means of securing an honest and faithful collection of the revenue Mr. Wells advocates a civil service bill for the selection and appointment of officers, such as is presented in the able report of Representative Jenckes of Rhode Island; or, in default of the passage of such a bill, that army and naval officers shall be detailed to perform the duties of assessors, inspectors and collectors. The appointment of civil officers upon examination and approved qualification for office is no experiment. It is in successful operation in the leading European governments, and a prominent official of one of these governments told Commissioner Wells that he doubted whether his Government had lost fifty francs per year for the last ten years through fraud or incompetency of its officers. Commissioner Wells feels it necessary—alas that it should be so—to argue that examination as a condition of appointment to office will not destroy or greatly interfere with the power of political patronage. In Great Britain, he says, the use of political patronage to sustain an administration is considered entirely legitimate and the offices are placed at the disposal of members of Parliament of the dominant party. So far from diminishing their power of dispensing patronage, the examination of candidates increases it, and they lay several persons under obligations by recommendations to office, to each one that obtains office. This is the way it works:—

The member of parliament applies, in the first instance, to the parliamentary secretary of the treasury, who has the distribution of patronage, or to the political head of some department. If the official in question is willing and able to accede to the member's request, he presents the applicant with what is entitled a "nomination" to one of the offices in his gift. The person nominated does not, however, as a matter of course, enter the public service; for no interest, however powerful, can confirm an appointment unless the nominee is able to obtain a certificate of fitness from the commissioners of the civil service, appointed by the crown. In order to obtain this certificate, the applicant for office is required, in the first instance, to execute an affidavit respecting his age, physical capacity, moral character and exemption from debt. If this affidavit is approved, he is next subjected to an examination, the satisfactory result of which is followed by an appointment to office. Experience now has shown that a large proportion of the applicants for office not only fail to sustain the examination, but even do not press their application for office so far as to submit themselves to the required test; the result of which is that the number of persons whom a member of Parliament is able to gratify, or compliment, by nomination to office, is rendered much greater than it would be were the nomination in the first instance made entirely absolute.

Such members of Congress as cannot be interested in the civil service reform as a means of preventing theft from the Government, may perhaps be attracted by this feature of it. It would relieve them from the painful necessity of saying no, or making false promises, to a great many beggers for office, and enable them to lay under obligationss those who fail as well as those who succeed in the pursuit of office.

How the Government loses by the appointment of incompetent officers, Mr. Wells illustrates by a striking instance, taken from the records of the revenue department.

There were established at the inauguration of the internal revenue system two collection districts (which may be designated respectively as A and B), remarkably similar as respects population, wealth and the character of their business transactions—more so, perhaps, than any other two districts in the whole country. In both of these districts the principal revenue officers, from 1862 to 1866, were men of unusual capacity and energy, who manifested a pride as well as an interest in the discharge of their duties; and so closely did the revenue receipts in the two districts approximate, that those of A differed from those of B in the first three years of the internal revenue system, to the extent of only $15,308 in an aggregate of over four millions; the receipts from A, from 1862 to 1865, having been $4,098,643 02, and from B $4,085,334 56. In 1866, a partial public but political sentiment in A demanded a change in the revenue officer the member of Congress from the district acquiesced, as did also the Executive and Secretary of the Treasury, while the Senate ultimately confirmed a new appointment. In district B the official was left undisturbed, although great efforts were made to effect his removal. Since the removal in question was effected, the result of inquiry on the part of the commissioner has shown that there has been but little change, either as regards the business transacted or the taxes removed or abated, in the one district, which has not apparently affected the other in a nearly equal degree; and yet the receipts of district A, as compared with district B, fell off during the year succeeding the removal in question, about $300,000 more than the difference between the receipts of the two districts for the preceding year; a result mainly attributable to the inexperience of the new official in district A, and the new subordinates which he appointed. In this case, therefore, we have the data for approximately estimating what it cost the Treasury, and consequently the people of the country, for the privilege of making a removal of one efficient revenue officer, for political reasons, and substituting in his place a person entirely inexperienced.

Dr. Osgood and General Grant.

In a New Year's article in the *Liberal Christian*, Dr. Samuel Osgood refers to the discourse delivered by him on Thanksgiving Day, and, after a few words on general politics, comes out squarely as follows for

GENERAL GRANT.

Our closet philosophers, our political doctrinaries, have brought their speculative notions to bear upon society on a gigantic scale, and great will be our joy if the reaction against their folly does not go to the opposite extreme, as in France, and throw the nation into some kind of military imperialism, that sets one strong arm above the thousand weathercocks of theory, keeps peace with all the sword, and promises solid prosperity in the place of all conflicting opinions, and perhaps in spite of sacred principles. God grant that we may secure the essential life of the nation without any such sacrifice, and have a strong administration and a good one at the same time.

The instinct of the people move in historical cycles, and they are feeling as never before the great pulses of civic life that have been swelling the veins of the nation for nearly an hundred years. One administration of the length of George Washington will bring us to 1876, the centennial of our national independence. Let us repeat as nearly as we can that administration, and call to the Presidency the man who best represents the policy of that Father of our Country. As things look now to me, I see one man who, beyond all others, upholds the flag and bears the sword of Washington, and is ready as he was to submit that sword to the majesty of the law, and lift up that flag above the clutch of party spirit into the upper air of brave and broad patriotism. I thought it proper in the recent Thanksgiving sermon in All Souls Church to express this conviction on the grounds of Christian patriotism, and am sure that the pastor of that church would have done the same. I called no names then, but am willing to call a name now, and to say that General Grant seems to be the Providential man for our times. He has the old-fashioned American instinct, and has done more wise things and said fewer foolish things than any public man of our time. My word is of little weight in public matters, but every man should say his say at the proper season. I may say like the more distinctly now, as meaning to keep out of the political arena and use the old-fashioned liberty of Thanksgiving sermon and this note which is its sequel.

The case which has been for some time pending, involving the jurisdiction of West Virginia in Berkly and Jefferson counties, and was disputed by Virginia and taken to the United States Supreme Court, has been decided in favor of West Virginia.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London *Court Journal*, says the New Year has found Englishmen very thoughtful. Politically and socially, society is unhinged in England. The *Journal* complains of a "weak, vacillating, and cowardly Executive," it says the English are not prospering commercially; that they are to be taxed for their Abyssinian folly, and there is poverty on all sides. "Hark to the cry of famished thousands on the opening of this eventful 1868?" Money is wanted for Ireland, and there is a falling off in the revenue of the country. Not the least is the Alabama question, which grows in importance with each succeeding year.

The English people now talk of making King Theodore pay the expenses of the Abyssinian war. Fortunately for Theodore he can't pay. A house and garden in Abyssinia won't buy a dinner in England. If the English had all the movable property of the kingdom no national old clothes dealer would bid for it so high as to refund their outlay.

Much importance is attached to the Conservative banquet which is to take place at Bristol, England, on the 22d inst.

It is reported that the Prussian Government contemplates establishing a penal colony somewhere on the west coast of Africa, and that a certain Herr Callenberg will make an expedition to that country in the course of next spring, for the purpose of selecting the most convenient spot of the new settlement.

The English *Court Journal* is slightly on the rampage about the Alabama claims. It says:

The list of disagreeables for 1868 must, of course, incinde the Alabama question. It has been made mighty by traitorous pens at home, the wielders of which are at least removed far from the fancy of nationality and patriotism, and rather lie under the suspicion of allegiance to a foreign rule, and a covert liking for all that is republican. We are accused of loving the Confederates—that we cannot condescend to answer as a nation; and if we do we may demand of the United States Government how it has dared so openly to foster the Fenian movement—so openly backed, not a fair warfere of one mighty power against another, but murder most foul and dastardly—a purposeless running a muck against all that is held holy by men, all that is held dear to them by family ties, social relations, and sanctified by the course of civilization.

Edinburgh Castle is falling down. A few days ago a rock weighing several hundred pounds fell into the road with a tremendous crash.

The English Yeomanry Cavalry amount to about 14,000 men, and cost the country about $200,000 a year.

The average cost of a Prussian soldier, including the pay of the officers, is estimated at £20 a year; of a French soldier, £40 a year; John Bull's red coats, £100 a year.

A list of twenty-four British railways, with the prices quoted on the 1st of January, and on Thursday last, shows a loss of value in twelve months of £17,137,000.

Since the beginning of the late Garibaldian troubles, France has sent £120,000 and Ireland £40,000 to the Papal exchequer.

Owing to great destitution in England, Miss Burdett Coutts has undertaken to pay the wages of 250 persons for six months, at 1s. 6d. a day. She has guaranteed the rent of ground required for stone-breaking—employment suited for dock laborers—and has contributed £300 toward the road-making fund. With about thirty or forty more such ladies in England, England would at least be happy.

One of the most ingenious of the New Year's gifts presented to the Prince Imperial is certainly that given him by his father It consists of a Lilliputian engine so perfect in construction that it can draw a train of carriages on a railwey of five hundred yards in length, the rails having been laid on the terrace running along the reserved gardens of the Tuileries. An engineer attends during the Prince's recreation to teach him how to manage the locomotive, explaining the construction of the machine.

In France it is not allowed to parents to give their children the Christian names they may think fit—they must select names from the Roman Catalogue of Saints, or from ancient history, and must take no others. They must go to the office of the mayor of the district in which they reside, to announce what the name is.

Proposed New Arrangement of the Federal Courts.

Mr. Stewart has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for a division of the thirty-seven States into eight Judicial Districts. It makes it lawful, after the 1st of July next, for any Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint any District Judge in his Circuit to hold a term, or part of a term, in any District whenever, from the accumulation of business, the public interest requires it, provided that the Circuit Court so held shall not hear writs of error from the District Courts. The latter, however, can be heard by a Court of three District Judges appointed by the Supreme Justice, of whom two shall constitute a quoram. No final decree of these Courts shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court unless a writ of error be sued out on appeal within two years after the entry of judgment, nor unless the matter in dispute exceeds the value of $5,000, or its adjudication involves a construction of a law of the United States, or the validity or construction of a treaty, or a Revenue, Patent or Copyright law of the United States; provided, nothing herein contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to review cases arising under the law of March 3d, 1863, relative to habeas corpus, &c., or the Act of February 5th, 1867, establishing Judicial Courts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM soon cures the most violent Coughs and Colds. Being a powerful expectorant, it increases the secretions of the mouth and throat, and instantly relieves the tightness of the chest, short and difficult breathing, etc.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Female Complaints—no other medicines of the day possess the property of restraining those inordinate flows incidental to the gentler sex, and which are the sad results of nervous debility or enfeebled constitution. Thousands of females in America owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety. Sold by all Druggists

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

For Surplus Capital

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors, and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable, and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

Central Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to investors the following, among other obvious considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellences of any class of corporate securities:

I. These Bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, soon to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement, and the business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and citizens of California have contributed upward of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first Mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This Road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable in* GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest from January 1 added, in currency.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the investments.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money centers in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,

No. 54 WILLIAM STREET,

AND OF

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

And Financial Agents of the C. & P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

AND OF

ROBINSON BROS.,
S. McLEAN & CO., and
JAMES T. BRADY & SONS,
PITTSBURGH.

THS

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine stock at

McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S,

45 Wood stre e

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

FURNISHING GOODS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Are Now Receiving a Choice Selection of

NEW GOODS

TO WHICH THEY CALL THE

ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
DONNA MARIA.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

LIGHT COLORS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND INSERTINGS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
NEW STYLE
HOOP SKIRTS,
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,

RIBBONS,

Millinery Goods and Notions,

WHICH ARE OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

More Job Lots of

SOILED GOODS.

Call and Get Cheap Goods

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

TTHS

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE

TO

REDUCE STOCK,

BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Hosiery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science*,
in *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and
Civil Engineering,
In *Metallurgy*,
Mineralogy and
Mining, and in
Classical Literature.

For further information, apply to

JOHN FRASER, President,

Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

TTHSsf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved 25th February, 1864, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of April next, at certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and according to the mode, and manner and conditions specified in said act, and the supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each and every item. The terms of proposals for the State Printing and Binding;

I. The actual cash prices for the Public Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, and the cash prices for the Binding at rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding be advertised to issue, "I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved securities, as required by the said approved 9th day of April, A. D. 1856, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

January 6th, 1868. td

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has created the greatest sensation of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.

The speedy cures effects of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the speedy remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness,

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other like wasting diseases These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

TTHS MANAGERS.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort,

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 97 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. HEISSNER.

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

BATES & BELL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING JOB LOTS OF DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

21 FIFTH STREET.

mwf

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

sod

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

OFFER THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

Winter Dress Goods,

AT

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S.

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed. 1x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

CARPETS.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

HOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

CHEAP CARPETS.

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCESALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES AT

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& CO.'S,

28 FIFTH STREET.

They OFFER THEIR WHOLE STOCK, THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. PARK. HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. SCATTERR.

PARK, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

NO. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Dealers in

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL GOODS

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia, Pianos.

WM. P. HASTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON, PAYSON'S GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

PETROLEUM.

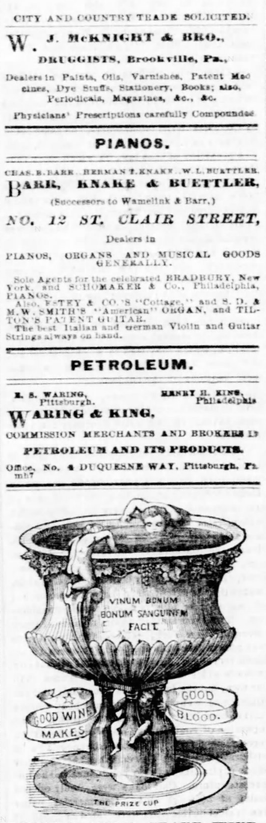
R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, recommended for Ladies and weakly persons.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Upo, to Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest and old may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
We challenge competition to the use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

A. SPEER'S VINEYARDS, New Jersey. Office, 243 Broadway, New York. TTHS

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

mwf

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

This Liquid possesses MARVELLOUS VIRTUES, and contains positively NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS. It does an ordinary washing in ONE-THIRD THE USUAL TIME, makes clothes CLEANER, PURER, and WHITER, and is a *PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP*; removes Paint, Stains, Grease, &c., and saves Labor, Health, Time and Money. Direction given with every bottle. *Send to your Grocer for it.* Manufactured by

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

PORTABLE SELF-ACTING

FIRE ENGINE,

Puts out Fires Instantly.

NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.

☞ Send for Circular.

Office, 144 FOURTH ST.,

Pittsburgh.

sod

VEN. RED, "ENGLISH,"

150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY

E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

Corner Wood and First sts.

sod

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE

People's Insurance Company

OF

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,

FROM JANUARY 1st, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1867, INCLUSIVE.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 24, 1856:

1. Capital Stock		$100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		200,000 00
2. Assets:		
Stock, Due Bills	$ 44,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	11,000 00	
Loans on Collaterals and 7-30 Bonds	53,200 00	
Bills Receivable	14,661 25	
Premium Notes	14,420 75	
Book Accounts	2,362 01	
Cash	9,385 35	$ 119,061 36
3. Amount of Premium received	$ 50,731 46	
Amount of Interest received	6,276 78	
Balance January 1st, 1867	43,420 77	
	$100,429 01	
5. Disbursements:		
Losses	$ 62,479 88	
Taxes	2,756 44	
Salaries and advertising and other expenses	6,350 62	
Premiums returned	2,512 26	
Reinsurance	1,823 26	
Dividends	20,000 00	97,367 65 — $ 49,061 36
Office Furniture		250 00
Accrued Interest		763 00
Open Policy, premium earned		713 00
Capital		100,000 00
Total Assets, January 1, 1868		$150,744 36
6. Amount of outstanding Risks, December 31st, 1867		$2,150,677 62
7. Amount of losses adjusted and claims resisted	9,400 00	
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868.		sod

WM. K. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA., from December 26th, 1866, to December 26th, 1867.

Published in accordance with the 15th Section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 2, 1856.

1. Capital Stock		$250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
ASSETS.		
2. Stock Due Bills, two approved names	$ 125,000 00	
United States 7-30 Notes, $100,000 00	100,000 00	
Allegheny City Bonds, R. 7 3-10 Bonds, $25,000	25,000 00	
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes	41,834 16	
Book Accounts for Premiums	7,061 44	
Cash in hand and in Bank	10,718 31	
Office Furniture	694 09	$316,303 00
3. Amt of Premiums received	$87,376 76	
4. Amt of Interest received	13,568 27	
5. Disbursements.		
Losses Paid	$ 27,894 22	
Premiums Returned	1,967 05	
Reinsurance	1,823 27	
Commissions	1,386 36	
Board of Underwriters	230 00	
United States and State Taxes	1,383 66	
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses	5,145 68	$ 38,178 24
Amount of Loss unadjusted or unpaid, None		
Amount of Policies due by the Co. not exceeding $500		
Amount of Outstanding Risks	$2,583,013 98	

W. P. JONES, Secretary.

January 16, 1868. TTHS

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1856:

1. Capital authorized and paid in		$100,000 00
2. Assets:		
United States 5-20s	$81,500 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	31,500 00	
Mortgages	12,800 00	
Allegheny City Bonds	6,000 00	
Bank Stock	4,200 00	
Insurance Stock	2,500 00	
Individual Accounts, Premiums	1,336 61	
Cash in Bank, Legal Tender	3,562 79	
Office Furniture	804 10	$127,585 34
3. Amount of premium received from Jan. 1st, to December 31st, 1867		$29,498 67
4. Amount of Interest received in 1867		$8,546 11
5. Paid for losses in 1867, as follows, viz:		
Fire and Marine Losses	$25,524 33	
Reinsurance	2,566 33	
Return Premiums	1,060 47	
Commissions on Premiums	187 71	
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License	892 90	
State and City Taxes	732 03	
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses	5,873 63	$ 36,462 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1867		$1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31, 1867 of losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding		$11,436 83.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH.....175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WOOD STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John M'Dewitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John A Wilson,	William Metcalf,
James Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Dalzell,	Wm. Eichbaum,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
	James McCleave.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. STEVENSON, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Weir,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Barbaugh,
W. P. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,

The Daily Commercial

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention---Report on Gov. Humphreys's Proclamation---The Tax Bill Adopted.

JACKSON, January 24.—In the Convention to-day, the committee to inquire into the truthfulness of charges against a portion of the people of the State contained in Gov. Humphreys proclamation, reported that they were satisfied the charges were unfounded, and expressed the belief that the Governor had been misled. A letter of Governor Humphreys, submitted with the reports, denies that the Convention has any power to inquire into his official acts, but informs them the proclamation was issued at the instance of General Ord.

Letters to the Governor from citizens on the subject were referred to General Ord, and all the evidence being at General Ord's disposal, the committee were referred to him for further information. The report was recommended for further action.

The tax bill was taken up at the 17th section, considered by sections, and finally adopted as a whole. In addition to the two dollars and a half per thousand provided for in the first portion, the bill levies a special tax upon many branches of commerce, industry and art; upon railroads, express companies, telegraph offices, &c.; provides for the election of the necessary number of collectors, not to exceed one in each county; the collectors to take the oath of office provided for officers of the United States by the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, to receive compensation at the rate of five per cent. on all moneys collected; in default of payment the collector shall have power to levy upon and sell a sufficient amount of property to pay the amount of tax, cost of levy and sale; power to administer the oath to any person as to amount of sales during 1867; to examine all books and papers of merchants and others; persons paying tax under this ordinance shall receive from the Collector a receipt for the amount, which receipt shall hereafter be received by any sheriff or other tax collector as presented for all taxes due or may hereafter become due; the receipts shall be transferable and receivable from any person who shall hold the same. A Treasurer is to be elected by the Convention, to carry out the provisions of the ordinance. In addition to the State tax now assessed upon real and movable property for the year 1867, a special tax of .05½ per cent. is levied for that year. Sheriffs shall add this per cent. to the assessment rolls of 1867, and collect the same with said tax. Warrants issued by the Convention and all receipts of collectors as authorized shall be received by the sheriffs under this ordinance, and shall be received by the State Treasurer, who shall pay out the same only upon warrants issued by the Convention until the meeting of the first Legislature after the adoption of the constitution; no warrants except those herein provided for shall be received by the sheriffs in payment of this tax.

LOUISIANA.

An Appeal for Justice from Freedmen---Hancock Sends the Case to Court---The Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—The Commissioner of Freedmen, from Donaldsonville, forwards to General Buchanan, commanding in Louisiana, a complaint from the freedmen on Buena Vista plantation, whose wages have not been paid, and making an application for a remedy. Inasmuch as there will not be another session of the District Court till the first Monday in May, the matter was laid before General Hancock, who, in reply, says these matters are not without remedy, for they can apply to the Judge of the Court who by a law of this State is authorized to hold adjourned or special terms. The Court can best determine the rights of all parties concerned. The Major General therefore directs that you instruct the Bureau agent at Donaldsville to call upon the Judge of the District Court of the parish to hold at once a special term of the court for the trial of the case complained of. In case of a failure or refusal to hold said term, said bureau agent will at once make such seizure of crops and property and sell the same as may be requisite to secure the freedmen in their just dues.

In the convention the day was consumed discussing article 98 of the Constitution and substitute therefor. The article forever disfranchises all persons convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery and other crimes, punishable with hard labor; all officers or leaders of guerrilla bands during the war, and also disfranchises until 1878 those disfranchised by the reconstruction acts. Pending discussion the convention adjourned.

HAVANA.

Affairs in San Domingo and Hayti--Fever and Cholera at St. Thomas---Revolutionary Outbreaks in Venezuela.

HAVANA, January 24.—An arrival from San Domingo brings the following intelligence: The commissioners sent out by President Cabral to obtain assistance of ex-President Geffrard had returned unsuccessful. The refugees in Turk's Island are in great destitution.

The Dominican war steamer Capitola was sailing under the Haytien flag, and had on board troops and munitions of war. The Baezists held possession of all the large towns on San Domingo except the Capital, which they were preparing to storm.

Advices from Hayti report President Salnave at Cape Haytien, preparing for a vigorous campaign against Cascas. He openly avowed his intention of preventing by force of arms the contemplated cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

The latest accounts from St. Thomas report that fever in a malignant form prevailed, and there had been a number of cases of cholera.

Reports from Cavlacas represent disturbances of a revolutionary character as gradually breaking out in different parts of Venezuela.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1868.

STEAMER SEIZED.

The steamer Isle Castle has been seized for violation of the passenger act.

FREE TRADE DINNER.

A public dinner has been tendered William Cullen Bryant, in consideration of his persistent advocacy of free trade.

THETA DELTA CHI.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Northern and Southern Charges of the Theta Delta Chi organized to-day. Delegates are present from various Universities, and a large attendance is expected. The affairs of the fraternity are in a satisfactory condition.

AN ALLEGORICAL PICTURE OF ALASKA TERRITORY.

By Lentze, has been presented to Secretary Seward by a number of our prominent citizens.

TEXAS.

Conservative Convention---Resolutions Adopted.

GALVESTON, January 24.—The Conservative Convention, at Houston, has adjourned. The session was stormy. The resolutions finally adopted declare an unalterable determination to oppose negro suffrage; advise voters to defeat the proposed convention if possible; that no elect delegates who will oppose negro suffrage.

It is reported a convention is to be called at Galveston to unite the Johnson Democrats and moderate Republicans.

General Hancock proceeded to Austin without stopping here.

FLORIDA.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, January 24.—In the Convention some time was taken up in discussing the misrepresentations of the press.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report, and, after earnest and excited debate, the report was accepted by a special order of Monday. Two new members were added to the Committee. The Convention adjourned till Monday.

THE *Pungolo*, of Naples, publishes a letter from Rome stating that it is seriously contemplated at the vatican to increase its mercenary legions to a point which will enable it, in the event of Italy going to war with a neighboring power, to pass from the defensive to the offensive. There would appear to be some foundation for this statement, for the *Gazette de Carlsruhe* mentions the formation at St. Louis and Strasbourg of enrolling offices for the Pontifical army, while the Vienna journals inform us that the Austrian Government has found it necessary to prohibit recruiting for the Pope within its territory. The Paris journals very naturally say that as the French Government finds itself obliged to have recourse to a law which will compel most of the able bodied young men of the country to enter either the army or the National Guard Mobile, it ought not to permit the Pope to compete with it for the military services of its own people.

The President is trying to get John P. Hale out of the Spanish Mission, and through the State Department he has been notified that his resignation will be accepted as soon as it is tendered. Some correspondence has been had with Mr. Hale, but has not yet reached a conclusion satisfactory to the President. It is very well understood that the Senate will not consent to the removal of Mr. Hale, and hence the effort to drive him into resigning. To whom the President wants to give the offices is not known.

Counties and individuals interested in the slackwater navigation of the Kentucky river have subscribed $550,000 to the stock of the company chartered for the improvement of that stream. Application has been made to the Legislature for certain amendments, and when these are obtained the company will be organized.

The latest advices from Alaska to December 25th, mention no suffering among the troops. On the contrary they represent all well. The Congressional resolution of inquiry reporting those are obtained in want of accommodations, provisions suffering extreme cold weather, cretin San Francisco.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Twenty persons, resident of Clarksville, New York, for some months past have been purloining coal to the extent of fifty tons a month from trains on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, *en route* for New York. The offenders were arrested on Thursday.

The New York *Times'* Washington special pronounces the statement, said to be supported by the Cabinet, that Grant admitted that he had agreed to hold on until removed, as totally false. He agreed with the President, that if he (Grant) was removed, Stanton would have to resort to the Courts, but he never promised the President that he would so remain and become a party to the controversy. A subsequent examination of the law convinced him of the course he must pursue, and forty-eight hours before the Senate acted he waited upon Johnson of his own volition and announced his determination.

Santiago advices to the 21st instant, say that five or six aldermen elected are native Spaniards. The Mayor is a Madrid lawyer. An action brought at Santiago against a lady who was the author of an article on the new system of taxation, resulted in her being fined three hundred dollars, and barely escaped from imprisonment. The harbor-master of that place was terribly alarmed over a supposed invasion by foreign negroes, who proved to be the crew of the bark Fanny, wrecked at Cape Masai. The population of Santiago, including slaves, is forty-three thousand, and the taxation thirty-five thousand dollars annually. Balls have been suspended at Santiago.

Latest advices from St. Domingo state: In Azua, Ovanda had taken the city at the head of twelve hundred men, and established a direction of government. Puerto Plata, after a bloody combat, capitulated. Several of Cabral's generals embarked for foreign ports. General Francoso had taken command of the Plaza for Baez. General Hangria had left Santiago with imposing forces to take the capitol by fire and sword. Luperin and Pimentel sacked the custom house before embarking. The fleet of Baez was expected in front of San Domingo to operate on the place with Hangria.

Late Arizona advices say: Gen. Palmer, Southern Pacific Railroad Surveyor, expresses the opinion that the road will be built to the 30th parallel. He reports that the parties surveying the Geta route may change the road to the 32d parallel, but he thought it doubtful. General Palmer placed a corps of surveyors on the line from Techachopee to San Francisco, and sent back a party of engineers from Colorado river to correct the survey from the thirty-fifth parallel to the Rio Grande. It is the intention of General Palmer to proceed immediately to Washington via San Francisco, to make his report in time to secure some Congressional assistance.

The Board of Trade of Sandusky, O., yesterday appointed five delegates to attend the Commercial Convention in Boston, February 5th.

The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool on the 9th, saved the crew of the sinking ship N. Mosher, from Liverpool, bound to Boston.

The New York Senate yesterday adopted a resolution that our government, recognizing no distinction between native and adopted citizens, should demand of all nations the immediate release of all citizens held illegally in military services or for pretended political offences not committed on their soil; and that it is the duty of the government to enforce the demand, if necessary, with all the power of the nation.

Yesterday afternoon, during the trial of Winters and others for the murder of Mike Connell, in Memphis, a few days since, an altercation occurred between counsel, during which Thomas Malone, Ex-Street Commissioner and uncle of the murdered man, was shot through the body with a large Derringer, and fatally wounded. Although the court room was crowded at the time, it is not known who fired the shot.

Perrin's paper mill at Marshall, Mich., was burned Thursday night. Loss $27,000; insured for $9,000.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Co-operative Foundry Association, will be held in this city on Monday, February 3d.

SECOND WARD ELECTION.—The Republicans of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, will hold their primary election this afternoon, between the hours of four and six o'clock, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in Common Council, to be voted for at the special election on Monday next.

THE RINK.—The ice at the Keystone Rink, in Allegheny, is in splendid condition, and a large crowd was present last evening. Mr. Callie Curtis, who is one of the most graceful skaters in the country, appears every afternoon and evening. It is the intention of Major Hervey to give a grand masquerade on the ice on Thursday evening, and it is expected that the display will be one of the finest ever witnessed in this vicinity. The Rink will be open to-day and this evening.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—The German Turner Association have tendered the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association a complimentary benefit, and the same having been accepted, it will take place on Wednesday evening next, at the new Turner Hall, on Sixth street. This evidence of fraternal feeling between the two associations will be appreciated by the friends of both, and the public generally, and the new and ebautiful Turner's Hall should be filled to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the benefit.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. Anthony Freyvogel, of the firm of Freyvogel & Gilner, clothing dealers on Liberty street, disappeared suddenly on Tuesday evening last, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. On the evening stated Mr. Freyvogel left his home after supper, stating that he was going to the store and would be back at bed time. He was not at the store that night, and nothing has been seen of him since. It is feared that he has met with foul play, and his family offer a reward for any information as to his whereabouts.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The city interments for the week ending January 19th, 1868, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, numbered sixteen. The causes of death were as follows: Small pox, three; convulsions, three; pneumonia, two; consumption, two; old age, one; gangrene, one; heart disease, one; still born, one; burned, one. Of the above there were to each ward: 1 to 2; 2 from 2 to 3; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 8; females, 8. White, 13; colored, 3. Total, 16.

ORPHAN'S FAIR—LAST NIGHT.—The Orphan's Fair which has been so successfully carried on for several weeks past will close to-night. The open voting on the different articles closed last night, and stood as follows: On the gold watch, to be awarded to the City Councilman receiving the highest number of votes: P. Zern, 54; J. G. Weldon, 36; John Fitzsimmons, 6. On the valuable set of buggy harness, for the gentleman receiving the highest number of votes: James Maginn, 151; Alderman Samuel McMasters, 134; S. A. Barr, 14; Wm. Ward, 5; J. M. Gazzam, 4. On the silk hat for the most amiable young man: A. A. McGuire, 16; Joseph Hanley, 9; Wm. Burns, 7; M. J. McGann, 3. Sealed votes only will be received on the different articles to-night.

SIMON JOHNSTON'S DRUG STORE.—The old established and well known drug store of Simon Johnston, corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets, still maintains its reputation for freshness and choiceness of its stock. This fact is made manifest by a glance within its portals. Mr. Johnston has just imported a variety of delicious extracts, which those who appreciate fine perfumery will find of the most delightful odors, and a stock of cosmetics that are of superior qualities. In this season of chapped hands his imported glycerine soap is an article that every lady and gentleman should use in their toilet. Its effects are wonderful. His assortments of granular effervescing preparations, fine pharmaceutical preparations, and, in fact, everything pertaining to a first class drug store, are all of the choicest and purest descriptions, and we can commend his establishment to the public generally for anything they may want in his line.

The Home Insurance Company.

The attention of our readers is directed to the annual statement, in another column, of the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, Connecticut, which certainly shows that well-managed company to be in a prosperous and substantial condition. It is well known that during the past two years the fire insurance business has suffered many severe blows, by frequent and disastrous fires, the losses of several companies compelling them to go into liquidation, and others to contract their business. Not so, however, with the Home Company, for, through the skill and energy of its officers, and care and discretion of its agents, its business has been increased, notwithstanding its losses were heavy. During the past year the assets of the company have been increased from $1,371,516 to $1,619,070, showing a net gain of $247,544 during the year. Messrs. Loomis & Collingwood, No. 57 Wood street, are agents for the Home.

Colored Baptist Church.

Agreeably to previous notice, the colored Baptists of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities met in Davis's Hall, Water street, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, January 23d, to organize themselves into a church. The meeting was well attended by both white and colored. After a half hour spent in devotional exercises, Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., was called to the chair, and S. A. Neale, Principal of the Colored School, chosen Secretary. Rev. M. B. Sloan, who is preaching for them temporarily, reported that twenty members were ready to organize, upon which a church was constituted to be known as the "First Colored Regular Baptist Church of Allegheny City." Quite a number will soon unite with them, and the prospect is quite encouraging. By a vote of the church it was ordered that a counsel, consisting of delegates from all the Baptist Churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity, be called to recognize them as a church, on Thursday, February 13th, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

Allegheny Police Appointments.

The Police Committee of the Allegheny City Councils met last evening, and, in conjunction with Mayor Drum, made the following appointments:

DAY POLICE.

Chief of Police—William Bowden.

Policemen—Joseph Campbell, Thomas Ringen, David Brown, Martin Shaffer and William Nixon.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—James Hunter.

Lieutenants—William Sprague, Charles McChesney and August Eckey.

Watchmen—Samuel Long, Henry Herman, Washington Swain, Alexander McGuigin, John Blakely, Nicholas Pail, Daniel Graham, Ambrose Lynch, Hamilton Love, Hugh Danver, William J. Edwards, William Kennedy, John Irwin, Charles Orbeck and Nathan Lees.

Chief of Police Bowden occupied a similar position during a portion of the administrations of Mayors Miller and Alexander, and was Captain of the Watch under Mayor Morrison. He is an experienced and energetic officer, and his appointment will be received with general satisfaction by the citizens. He was elected Alderman of the Second ward at the late election, and succeeds John Ramsey, Esq. Mr. Hunter, the Captain of the Night Police, was Weighmaster of the Second Ward Scales last year, and although a candidate for re-election did not succeed. He is a prominent fireman, and was a staunch friend of Mayor Drum during the recent canvass. He is worthy young man, and will make a good officer. Mr. Long, the late Chief, has accepted a position on the night watch.

Arrivals at the Penitentiary.

Sheriff Howe, of Clearfield county, arrived in this city a day or two ago, having in custody four prisoners, whom he consigned to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, whither they were sentenced. The prisoners are Thos. Gordon, Frank Little and S. Brady, who were convicted on a charge of maiming by cutting with a knife in a most horrible and fiendish manner, a horse and two mules; and D. R. Faulkanus, who was convicted on a charge of perjury.

The notorious Jim McGuigan and Andy McGinty were lodged in the Western Penitentiary a day or two since, by the Sheriff of Crawford county. McGuigan is said to have realized over $20,000 by bounty jumping during the war. He bears the brand of a deserter, and is one of the worst characters ever known in the community from whence he hails.

The Forgery Case.

John Sargeant, the young man who was arrested on Thursday afternoon, on a charge of forging checks on the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia, was kept in confinement at the lock-up yesterday. He became communicative during the day, and stated that he resided in Philadelphia, where he had been employed as clerk and conductor on a passenger railway. He came to this city in company with a young man named J. D. Siner, after the two first forged checks had been cashed. He further stated that Mr. Siner committed the forgeries, and that he took no part in the transaction further than call at Mr. Evans' store, where the decoy letter was handed to him. Siner is very respectably connected in Philadelphia, and as he is still at large, Sargeant's friends (Siner's) will interfere in his behalf and settle the matter with the bank. He may, however, be mistaken.

The Grand Opera.

The final announcement of the brief season of grand opera at the Academy of Music will be found in another column. It will be observed that the management have omitted "Romeo and Juliet" from the repertory of the season, which, of all others, the public most desire to see. Season subscribers were given to understand that they should have the privilege of naming the opera to be omitted, and they are unanimously in favor of dropping "Lucretia Borgia." However, when Mr. Grover arrives an amicable understanding will doubtless be arrived at.

The sale of seats for single operas will commence this morning at Mr. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, and continue during the season. No more season seats will be sold.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This afternoon, for the matinee performance, there will be a double bill presented—"The Golden Farmer" and "The Secret" being the plays. These plays will attract a large audience. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Florence will perform in the Irish drama of "Shandy Maguire," and in the "Yovng Actress." Mrs. Florence had a fine benefit last evening, and played, and sung, and danced in her customary pleasing manner.

UNDINE.—There will be a matinee at the Academy of Music this afternoon, when "Undine," with all its beauties, will be presented. La Petite Schiager, the wonderful child dancer, will appear this afternoon and also in the evening, when "Undine" will be performed for the last time in this city. We have never had a more brilliant ballet than the Viennoise troupe, and it has been a subject of regret that they had not stayed longer to perform as often as they can. The final scene and the beautiful ballets are well worth double the price of admission.

MASONIC HALL.—Messrs. Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels will give their last entertainment here this season, this evening. There are few traveling companies that approach this talented combination of minstrels, either as vocalists, instrumental performers or comedians.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

A woman named Mrs. Douglass was before this Magistrate yesterday, on the charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Henry Seetin. The parties live on Poptar alley, in the Sixth ward, and the prosecutor alleges that on the 21st inst. Mrs. Douglass got in her possession a set of dishes and other articles to the value of twenty-six dollars, which she retains and refuses to give up. She was held to bail for trial at Court.

EJECTED HIM.

H. Hershkourtz lodged complaint against Lewis Lederer, proprietor of the Tremont House, in the Diamond, for assault and battery. The deponent states that he went into the house last Saturday evening, when the defendant, without any provocation whatever, struck him a violent blow and ejected him from the house. The case has been held under consideration.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Tachey appeared yesterday at the office of this Alderman and lodged information against John Waidy for assault and battery and surety of the peace. Waidy is a negro employed at the Brewery House on Liberty street, in the Ninth Ward, and Tachey alleges that on Tuesday last the defendant assaulted him, seizing him by the coat collar and striking him with his fist, and also threatening to shoot him. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

SURETY CASES.

Domenec Reedy was charged with surety of the peace on oath of Mrs. Mary McLaughlin. The prosecutrix lives on Grant street and keeps a few boards at the William Penn House, in the Fifth Ward. Mrs. McLaughlin alleges that Reedy called to "put her head in the stove." A warrant was issued.

Annie Friel brought an action against her father, Patrick Friel, for surety of the peace. The daughter alleges that the defendant has on many occasions, for her clothes, that he has frequently beat and abused her, and threatened to kill her. The defendant lives on Penn street, in the Fifth ward.

John Reed, a negro, was charged on oath of surety of the peace, preferred against him by Deborah Brawdy, and was committed to jail for trial, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

INFORMATION WITHDRAWN.

Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, a dealer in cloths, etc., made an information against Wm. Henry for larceny by bailee before Alderman Strain. Mr. Henry appeared voluntarily before the Alderman and the information was withdrawn. Mr. Henry states that he purchased these goods as any other dealer, and was to pay for the cloths when he sold them, which he was unable to do. The prosecutrix accepted the goods. Mr. Henry is an old citizen and a man of family.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Mrs. Brawdy had a final hearing yesterday on the charges preferred against her by Anna Mullen, for keeping a disorderly bawdy house, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor without a license, which resulted in her being committed to jail for trial, in default of one hundred dollars bail in each case.

[Before Alderman Lindsay.]

CUTTING A BOARD BILL.

Alderman Lindsey, of the Sixth ward, yesterday committed Mrs. Hamm to jail, in default of five hundred dollars bail, to answer a charge of obtaining boarding under false pretences from Sarah Canilen.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

COMMITTED FOR COURT.

John Kearney *alias* Babboon Kearney, charged with the larceny of a shawl from Ellen Masten, was arrested yesterday, and in default of bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at Court, was committed to the county prison.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Hamm was committed to jail yesterday, in default of three hundred dollars bail, to answer a charge of surety of the peace, on oath of Casper Hamm.

[Before Alderman Nicholson.]

RIOT AND BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Henry Sands was yesterday arrested on an information, brought by John A. Watson, charging him with riot and breach of the peace. The offense is alleged to have been committed on the 21st of December, in the vicinity of Buena Vista. He was committed to jail for trial.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

This magistrate yesterday issued a warrant on complaint of Mrs. Catharine Girt, who charges Mrs. Isaacs with assault and battery. The circumstances of the case appear to be as follows: The prosecutrix alleges that she took a book time since, and was removed to the hospital. Her husband, being a dissipated character, during her illness pawned all her clothing, including bed clothes, to the defendant, who keeps a pawnbroker establishment. On her return home she ascertained that matters and things were in the condition stated, whereupon Mrs. Isaacs was called upon for a return of the pawned articles, when it is alleged she was attacked and beaten. Hence the suit.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—There are at present incarcerated in the county jail one hundred and forty prisoners, of whom one hundred and e ven are court prisoners, and twenty-nine are city cases. Of the court cases ninety-five are males and sixteen are females. Among those confined on most serious charges are "Sambo" Arnold, charged with murder, and Tom Whittaker, charged with the robbery of Miss Nancy Sproul on the night of the murder.

THEATRE PREACHING.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. E. R. Squires will deliver a discourse on the great question, "What shall I do to be saved?" to-morrow, (Sunday) night, at 7½ o'clock, in the "Old Pittsburgh Theatre," Fifth street. At four in the afternoon there will be two prayer meetings held under the auspices of the same Association, one at the Hope Engine House, the other at the Soldiers' League Rooms, on Lacock street, opposite the Anchor Cotton Works, in Allegheney City.

Vocal Concert

At the Orphans' Fair to-night. Don't miss it

How to Keep Water Pipes from Freezing.

Wrap them with hair felt. It costs but little and saves expensive repairs and a world of trouble. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

Closes To-Night,

Positively—the Orphans' Fair.

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st. On his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

Astonishing Bargains at Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co's.

Cheaper bargains than were ever heard of before are now attracting immense crowds to the extensive establishment of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street. It is well worth any one's while just to visit the store and note the prices at which the superior stock of goods are being sold. The firm offer *special bargains* in embroideries, laces, handkerchiefs, woolen goods, ladies, gentlemen's and children's underwear, gentlemen's and youth's furnishing goods, gloves, hosiery, etc., etc. Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co. buy *direct* from the manufacturers and accordingly are able to sell at the very *lowest cash prices*, and thus they *save to their customers* the profits which accrue to jobbers who generally furnish goods to retail dealers. Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co.'s policy in buying always gives the retail buyer a decided advantage which every one ought to keep in mind. The store is now filled with an elegant and lavish assortment of all kinds of goods in the line of this firm, and the prices are down to a figure which affords all classes an abundant opportunity to buy goods at *par—gold* rates.

We call the especial attention of country dealers to the extremely rare bargains to be found only at Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co.'s. Call and see their prices and examine their goods, and satisfy yourself of the positive advantage it will be to you to patronize this house.

The Orphans' Fair.

For the benefit of the poor, closes to-night.

The Great Demand

For beautiful Cloaks, Coats, Sacques, Basques, &c., at this season of the year is entirely owing to the fact of the introduction of new and exquisite styles obtained from Paris, London and New York—the great centers of fashion—by our indefatigable Mr. Bowman, Thomas A. Spence, Esq., of No. 73 Market street. Mr. Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium is daily visited by the ladies from all parts of the surrounding country to examine the elegant garments Mr. Spence has made up and now has on exhibition. There is no man in this line of business who deserves greater praise for his successful efforts to be first in the field with the latest styles and patterns than Mr. Spence, and we will take occasion now to say that he is making very extensive arrangements for the spring trade. We advise our lady readers to give Mr. Spence a call whenever they wish anything in his line. They will find it to their advantage in every respect.

Be Sure to Attend

The Orphans' Fair to-night.

At Hogle & Chambers's.

No. 74 Fifth street, you can always find the Comic Monthlies, latest Novels, Weekly Pictorials, Games, Toy Books, Magazines, Gold Pens, Pencils, Wallets, Portmonies, Stereoscopic Views, Dickens's Twenty-five cent Edition, Almanacs, Albums, Diaries, Fashion Magazines, latest publications, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Drawing Instruments, Blank Books, Initial Paper, Stationery, Pen Racks, Paper Weights, Newspapers, Weekly Papers, Scientific and Theological Works, Sermon Paper, etc., etc., etc., *cheaper than at any other house.*

The Live Pony

Will be disposed of to-night at the Orphans' Fair.

Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher

Will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated case of dyspepsia, flatulency, sour stomach, constipation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians, clergymen and all who use it join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold wholesale and retail by John A. Best, Pennsylvania avenue.

The Last Look

At the Orphans' Fair to-night. Don't loose it.

Must Close Out.

Smithson, Vanhook & M'Clelland, at the Mammoth Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, are offering their entire stock of Ladies', Misses, Children's and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, together with Blankets, Flannels, Furs, Robes, Dry Goods and Notions, and in a word, their whole assortment, at fifty per cent. below cost price, in order to close out the whole lot, which they intend to dispose of within the next thirty days. The goods must be sold, and are marvelously cheap. Do not fail to call. No trouble to show goods.

The Awards

At the Orphans' Fair will be completed and announced to-night.

UNDINE—Photographs of theatricals and others at Pittock's. Stereoscopic views—The only assortment in the city at Pittock's. 500 boxes initial paper at Pittock's. Almanacs—All kinds at Pittock's. Dickens' Newsboy at Pittock's corner. Dickens' photographs and others at Pittock's. Books—All the late books at Pittock's. February Magazines all ready at Pittock's. Gold pens, wallets, albums, Pittock's. At Atwood's, Skates at 50c. Skates at Pittock's. Almanacs, at Pittock's. Skates at cost—Pittock's.

Don't Fail

To attend the Orphans' Fair to-night.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in their rooms, No. 25 Fifth street, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Penn Street Property at Auction.

On Saturday, February 1st, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be sold by Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook and McClelland, auctioneers, that very desirable and valuable house and lot, No. 99 Penn street. The building is a four story (New York style) brick dwelling house, containing fourteen commodious rooms with all the modern improvements, incident to a first class dwelling. This property should command the attention of business men on account of its being located so convenient to the business portion of the city.

Take Chances

In everything to-night at the Orphans' Fair.

Signs of Distress.

Self-preservation is a fundamental law of nature. That is to say, if men could foresee the inevitable result of circumstances involving their well being financially and physically, proper steps to save themselves. But no man can absolutely know what the future has in store for him, hence it is that he rarely attempts to avert disaster until it is staring him in the face. Now, concerning the rapid inroads of disease, the case is slightly different, we have just enough warning given us to save ourselves if we will act promptly. Widely dangerous diseases are the vogue of the countries in the blood; therefore, the first thing to be done on discovering that the seeds of death are coursing through our veins is to apply the best blood purifier and drive them out. The fact is forced upon our notice by a variety of symptoms which cannot be mistaken. How important then that we should secure the aid of such an invaluable medicine as Mishler's Herb Bitters, which is enjoying a world wide favor and is universally admitted to have no equal. The medical faculty and the press of the United States are unanimous in its praise, and tens of thousands of the first citizens in every city and town in the land endorse its wonderful curative virtues. *As a Tonic* these Bitters claim a place in every household. They are delightful and invigorating, and any one who regularly drinks them will speedily prosecute health and prolong life. Branch House: No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Fahnestock & Holton, Managers.

One More Night

Only at the Orphans' Fair.

A Few Obvious Reasons.

Why the celebrated and justly popular Wilcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine, the utility of which is no longer a question, is desirable over every other sewing machine.

Because the Willcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine is the *perfection of mechanism.*

Because it makes the patent *twisted loop stitch.*

Because it is adapted to the *greatest range of work.*

Because it is *gloriously simple.*

Because it can be run at the *highest speed*, and is the most *durable* under constant use.

Because three thousand *perfect* stitches can be made in a single minute.

Because the machine is *noiseless.*

Because it is *absolutely reliable.*

Because it is *easily arranged.*

Because it is *self regulating* and is *always in working order.*

Because it is now demonstrated to be *superior* to the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Sewing Machine.

Because every Wilcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine sold serves as a telling advertisement—*merit* being the basis of the test, its superiority is at once manifest.

Call and examine.

Carson Brothers, General Agents for the West, No. 49 St. Clair street.

"The Tear"

Will be sung at the Orphans' Fair to-night.

New Dry Goods.

Only fresh stock in the city, just opening on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

The Piano

Awarded to-night at the Orphans' Fair.

Black Woolen Lustre.

A large assortment just opened on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Remember the Poor.

And attend the Orphans' Fair to-night.

White Mohair Lustre.

Best assortment in the city, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Closes To-Night.

The last chance to attend the Orphans' Fair.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, Nos. 32 Fifth street. SW

To-Night! To-Night!!

The Orphans's Fair for the benefit of the poor.

Penn Street Property for Sale.

The House and Lot No. 112 Penn street, fo sale. Inquire at Campbell, Jones & Co.'s, 116 Water street.

The Awards

Announced at the Orphans' Fair to-night.

How to Save Fuel.

Wrap your steam pipes with hair felt. It costs but little, and will save the price of it in a very short time. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

Take a Chance

In the live pony at the Orphans' Fair.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Agents Pacific Railroad,

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 24, 1868.

Greater ease has characterized the condition of the local money market throughout the week. The banks have done a large business in the line of discounts, which has rendered good paper scarce on the outside market. Private bankers would be willing to take first class signatures at about bank rates. This class of offerings is very limited at their counters. There is a good demand at full prices for our solid dividend stocks. No change is noticed in prices. The range of quotations that was established at the large executors' sales last week, appears to hold, and the market appears invigorated since Connellsville bonds (Turtle Creek Division) are in demand at an advance over what they have rated for the last six months. As high as 75¼ is offered for them. The last sale we heard of was at 75.

—Governments are steadily winning their way upwards, despite the clamor and denunciations by demagogues. The usual ebb and cry which always attends a Presidential canvass disturbs in no degree the confidence felt in this national security. The clamor started before the last fall elections against paying the national debt according to the well understood promise when the loans were made, was of good effect, for it afforded opportunity for discussion, and in every direction where elections were held public sentiment preponderated largely on the side of honesty.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107½; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, May and November, 109¾; do 1865, January and July, 107⅜; U. S. 10-40s, 103½; May 1865, Compounds, 117⅝; June 7-30s, 107⅛; July 7-30s, 107½; Gold, 140¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1867, 107¼.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments to-day: Gold, 140¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅞; do 1864, 108⅝; do 1865, 109⅜; U. S. 10-40s, 103⅜; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 107⅛; do 1867, 107¼; June 7-30s 107⅛; July do 107⅛; May Compounds, 1865, 117¾.

—The railway stock list shows another sharp advance. The rise is almost equal to one per cent. a day. The following are the noon quotations at the New York Stock Board to-day: Michigan Southern, 89½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 104⅛; Erie, 74½; Chicago and Northwestern, 60¾.

—Those who propose to pay the national debt in greenbacks seem to forget that that description of currency is limited to four hundred millions of dollars by a solemn promise made by Congress to the bondholders, the same being incorporated in the loan bill of June 30, 1864. The provision of that law, on which more than three-fourths of the funded debt rests, is to the effect that "the total amount of United States notes, issued or to be issued, shall never exceed four hundred million dollars." This proviso is a